BACK PAGE

Las Vegas on the Rhine - future pleasure centre



A gigantic entertainments centre such as this country has never seen before is planned for Kaub, situated in the idyllic Rhineland. Once again it is the Americans who have set the pattern: Las Vegas.

Atmosphere will be provided to make Kaub like the American fun city by neon lights and loud music. Of course the scheme's planners hope to earn a lot of money from games of chance as in he city in America.

The project will stand or fall depending on whether the organisers can obtain a gaming licence.

If a group of financiers from Düsseldorf have their way men in this country will be able to enjoy boutiques, teahouses and sauna baths without leaving the Federal Republic and will be able to taste the pleasures of Asia possibly made all the more realistic by sweet little girls from Thailand.

High above the Rhine on a considerable tract of land 125 million Marks will be spent on building this pleasure centre.

The financial backers have very honourable motives. It is their aim to attract people to the Rhineland and make it a yet more popular tourist spot for people from this country and abroad. Contracts are being negotiated with huge American organisations and it is expected that a million visitors a year will come from the United States alone to the Rhine and Lahm areas.

The pleasure centre will be built in the style of the southern states of North America. The organisers' glimpse of the future looks like this: visitors will arrive by plane and reach the pleasure centre by means of the "Las Vegas railroad", by car or by chairlift. It is planned to have specially heated footpaths in the colder months to keep the visitors' feet dry.

On an artificial lake there will be a Mississippi steamer with a coffee house on board. There will also be an artificially created waterfall running into the lake.

There will be about sevently restaurants and shops to supply guests. For people living in the 120 houses in the new town there will be all kinds of shops and other facilities including a chemist, a currency exchange and a church.

Guests will be acommodated in 1,500 hotel beds in every imaginable price range. Of course, the planners also intend to provide a separate children's village. Small children and older ones will be cared for there for a few hours and if necessary for days.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 October 1969)



Artist's model of the Rhine's Las Vegas

(Photo: Ah

Number plates for horses!

Bad Homburg is very concerned about the number of horse riders in and around the town which is increasing rapidly. They have had to take strong measures to counter this development.

The citizens of the town and visitors who have come to take the waters have put in several complaints that they have been bothered by horse riders on the paths, even those in the spa area of the town.

So now the municipal authorites have introduced equine number plates which must be displayed on some prominent part of the animal.

The mayor, Dr Armin Klein, stated that by so doing Bad Homberg hoped "to prevent the wilful misuse of footpaths where horseback riders are not allowed to venture."

Horse riders will not need licences but they will be provided with cards permitting them to use certain footpaths. Money obtained from the fees for these cards will go towards upkeep of the paths.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 October 1969)

The German Tribune

Hamburg, 18 November 1969
Eighth year - No. 397 - by air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Top EEC men meet to discuss Common Market maladies



Mountaineers know that the ascent to the summit is the more interesting even though the more energetic part of the climbing operation, and that the feeling of having conquered the peak only comes when the descent has been completed and the rope untied.

At this point the view up to the summit is every bit as breathtaking as the view from the top to the valley below had been.

The view which national and government leaders have from their "summit" in The Hague down to the European Economic Community is decidedly uninviting, however.

And the "abseil" to the problems of agrarian policy and the currency crisis has become perilous. There is the threat of avalanche and of plunging to doom.

Although it is obvious that nobody is expecting much to result from it, the conference of EEC ministers is politically meaningful in the very fact that government chiefs are attending.

It is not as if a miracle is likely to be worked in The Hague. Nobody is going to find a magic spell which will cure all agrarian ills — nobody could expect this or demand it.

But government leaders could achieve two things if they use the time remaining intensively. First of all the EEC must keep its property in hand, which will only happen if it develops further and ends the period of stagnation.

Secondly it must put on an attractive face again for the countries that want to join its ranks.

Both of these points could be achieved even if the ministers at The Hague only have a matter of hours at their disposal.

To demand this is not to be seeking Utopia, but merely means taking into account what the future holds for Europe.

Completion, deepening, expanding — this is the agenda for the EEC according to the French idea, and the three should be carried out in this order.

But that is not to say that in this scheme the deepening process should only begin when the completion of matters in hand has been carried out. Nor does it mean that the expansion programme should be postponed until these first two points have been taken care of.

In this respect the attitude of people in Paris could be considered more flexible than is generally reckoned.

If the "mountaineers" could agree on these points, not only in pious declarations of intent, but also in the precise fulfilment of their duties then the market would be directed on a new course.

The leader must show that they are in earnest. In other words, what is needed is the completion of an immediate programme which will sweep away most of the debris and leave the way ahead cleat before next spring.

If governments give political directives to their officials instead of simply asking them for advice then the struggle to fix a definite date for beginning talks with the British would be brought to a head.

The process of moral decline within the EEC would be stopped.

As far as the setting up of the economic and currency union is concerned there is the problem of introducing an extensive strategic operation, which will cut deep into the sovereignty of member nations and whose size and indispensibility have only started to be appreciated clearly in recent months.

A parallel to this, which is closely connected, is the almost as extensive plan for extending the EEC.

This is a process which will take years to complete. In comparison all other ideas are lacking in seriousness. It is assumed, though the assumption may be rather hopeful, that the course of European politics will allow enough time for these plans, but this is not certain.

Are demands such as these quite realistic? In the younger generation of politicians are there enough men, as in the fifties, who see the need for gathering together all possible sources of strength within Europe?

There is no lack of will among politicians, as has been stated recently, but there are massive national interests which stand in the way of integration.

In agriculture complicated adjustment schemes requiring a great deal of time would be essential.

It is necessary to consider these objections without being too filled with pathos. The history books in future will not tell of how there was a divergence of interests "then" in Europe.

They will be concerned with how those responsible, all of us, dealt with such absurdities as the butter mountain (stores of surplus butter) and other agricultural burdens.

History will want to know how we approached what the Chancellor has called "the logic of history".

Will we understand how to convert this logic into specific, rational actions? This question is only now being asked for the first time.

However depressing and demoralising it may be to hear constantly of old conferences, agricultural millions, and resolutions by the European Council nobody is daring to question yet the existence of what has come forth from these.

The Federal Republic, whose economic strength is not always considered by the European partners with too much comfort, has a large responsibility in The Hague.

At the moment Bonn is still the great unknown at this conference. Just how matter-of-fact will speeches by the Chancellor of this country be?

Hans Herbert Götz

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 November 1969)



Europe and the reluctant bull

(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Hannoversche Presse)

IN THIS ISSUE

Nasser fans Middle East flames

At he Egyptian National Assembly President Nasser gave an inflammatory speech which has excluded all possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict in the near future.

Nasser announced that the Arabs would free the territory still held by Israel in an "ocean of blood".

He asserted that a new war with Israel was inevitable.

This speech which corresponds to the aims of Arab terrorist groups means that Nasser has reached one goal. He has strengthened Israel's spirit of resistance.

Furthermore he has rejected the idea of international bodies which seek to turn Israel into a Arabic Palestine state in which Muslims, Jews and Christians are expected to live together in peace.

Nasser has revealed that ideas such as these are pure illusion, which in fact they are.

Nasser's statements place him right alongside the Palestine Liberation Front and are directed against the Americans and Russians.

The Egyptian leader wanted to make it quite clear to both major powers, which are continuing discussions for a political settlement of the Middle East crisis, that nobody will go over his head to reach an agreement. Peace will be regained on his terms.

Washington and Moscow must both see that to quench the flames of the Arab-Israel conflict is only possible if the Nasser regime is ended.

In this respect Nasser is running a grave risk that Soviet support for him will be withdrawn.

(DIE WELT, 8 November 1969)

World awaits 'Yes' to ban bomb treaty

Bonn is no longer under pressure. Precisely for this reason a decision about signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty is all the more pressing.

Of course this must be a positive decision. Although nobody is holding a shotgun to the Federal Republic to sign the treaty, it is well-known in Bonn that the whole world, East and West alike, is waiting for a signature from this country, and will not look at all kindly on a negative reply.

In practice all the essential questions have now been cleared up. If this country continues to hold discussions with the United States and the Soviet Union it is largely on a matter of technical details.

It is hoped to leave as much room as possible for manoeuvre, so that scientists and economists in this country are not cramped in their research into the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Politically speaking there is little more to be said about the treaty. It is entirely unsuitable for use as a means of pressuring a government.

Among the details still to be settled is the handing over of control rights of the International Atomic Energy Commission to Euratom and the regulation of matters of cost connected with this.

Politically speaking it would be unwise for the Federal Republic to be the last to sign this agreement and then only to do it with bad grace.

Cyrill von Radzibor

(Kieler Nachrichten, 10 November 1969)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Is a European security conference possible?

PARTICIPATION OF AMERICA AND CANADA MAIN ISSUE

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

One day after the sudden conference in Prague attended by the Foreign Ministers of the Eastern European countries the East Berlin *Neues Deutschland* attacked a leading Social Democrat politician, Herbert Wehner, for the first time in weeks.

Neither the attack nor the time chosen for it were coincidental. The Prague conference was necessary for Moscow to synchronise the varying individual reactions of Eastern European states to a Federal government that had become more flexible.

The particularly favourable response from the Polish press and the initiatives of the Polish government– not always tuned in with Moscow during the past few weeks– indicate that Warsaw has above average interest in bilateral talks with Bonn.

But in contrast to this Moscow wants the European security conference to serve as a place for the centralisation off all Eastern European detente measures into Soviet hands.

It should be mentioned that Moscow is damping down detente moves in its own camp by obliterating certain signs of cooperation in German policy.

The Budapest Conference of March 1969 no longer demanded recognition in international law for the German Democratic Republic, only recognition of its existence. At the GDR's twentieth anniversary celebrations neither Brezhnev nor Ulbricht demanded the recognition of West Berlin as an independent political unit.

But the latest document from the Kremlin, the joint declaration of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, sees a renewal of these two demands.

A passage not published in the West says verbatim, "An essential condition for guaranteeing a lasting peace in Europe is a realistic attitude on the part of the new government of the Federal Republic to such jusitfied demands as... the recognition of the socialist German state, the German Democratic Republic, in international law, the renunciation of the Federal Republic's presumptious claim of sole representation and her claims regarding the independent political unit of West Berlin..."

The Soviet Union did not betray to the Belgian Foreign Minister Harmel, nor his French opposite number Schumann nor the then leader of the parliamentary Social Democratic Party Helmut Schmidt what concrete ideas towards detente spurred her in her haste for a security conference.

Even the latest communique from the Foreign Ministers of the Eastern bloc is vaguer even in detail than former proposals. But inferences can still be made on Soviet conference strategy that has changed as a consequence of events at Prague.

The latest communique recommends the creation of European security as well as renunciation of the use of force and the threat of force in foreign relations. There is no longer any mention of disbanding the blocs.

This is in direct contrast to the Budapest Conference of 1966 where a security conference was recommended for the first time together with the aims of disintegrating the blocs and having goodneighbourly relations founded on the principle of independence and non-interference.

The conference at Karlovy Vary in 1967 directly addressed all European states, calling upon them to improve relations with one another.

Today the main aim of that time is still there: the recognition of post-war realities in Europe. The only differnce is that this must be sanctioned by Nato as a whole and no longer through an improvement of bilateral relations. A disbandment of blocs is not now in the Soviet interest.

Prague's reform course taught Moscow that the recognition of post-war frontiers by the West was no longer sufficient to cement the status quo. Today Moscow sees in the independent development of individual countries within the Soviet sphere of influence an undermining of post-war realities.

Detente moves by the Eastern bloc must therefore be concerted and may not develop uncontrolled to bilateral and even independent steps. Since the Budapest meeting of March 1969 – apart from a security conference – the Soviet Union pursues the additional aim of taking control of European detente policies. This explains the seeming contradiction between Soviet pressure for a security conference and her simultaneous violent rejection of any Western proposals of approaches or agreements between the two systems.

The Soviet Union wishes to control the extent of detente for its whole sphere of influence. She has recognised that isolation from the West cannot be achieved but she wants this lack of isolation to be faced by the consolidated front of Socialist countries under her own leadership.

The Kremlin desires detente between blocs. This seems to be the best guarantee for freedom to concentrate on China. Thsi explains the lack of the opposition to American alliances and Nato in the latest communique in contrast to the appeals at Budapest and Karlovy Vary.

The critical voices that said that the Prague communique did not mention the participation of the United States and Canada do not recognise what the Soviet intentions are. The communique expressly states that agreement will be possible on what countries are to participate. Other points in the communique present no obstacle to any would-be participant, including Bonn.

The Federal Republic's favourable attitude to the security conference is as sensible as Bonn's efforts for bilateral talks on the exchange of statements of non-aggression. These preliminary measures coincide with the interests of the individual countries, especially in the case of Poland. At the same time the Soviet Union finds it more difficult to bring all her neighbours in Eastern Europe into line. Moscow too cannot remain aloof from preparatory bilateral talks. This is shown by the extremely positive paragraph in the communique of the Eastern European Foreign Ministers that approves of a series of bilateral talks.

Christian Schmidt-Häuer

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 November 1969)

Truce in the Lebanon

Talks between the Lebanese supreme commander General Emile Bustani and the leader of the Palestinian partisans Jassir Arafat began in Cairo with the announcement of a truce.

Lebanon is still on the verge of civil war and the friendly beginning to the talks was observed with relief.

No forecasts can be made on the further course of the conflict between the Lebanese government and the Fedayin supported by Egypt and Syria now that a truce has been arranged at the Cairo meeting.

Lebanese government troops and the Palestinian Fedayin are still facing each other on the Syrian-Lebanese border and in the Lebanon, ready to fight at a moment's notice. Fresh hostilities could occur at any time.

The outside world will hear hardly anything about this as long as the Fedayin radio station on Egyptian territory does not talk of fresh treasonabil attacks by the troops of the Lebanese governmnet. Whenever this station has mentioned fighting between the Fedayin and Lebanese government troops the blame has always been laid firmly at the door of the Lebanon.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 November 1969)

The world's terror – the first to shoot will be the last to die

The unidentified flying object over Greenland turned out to be a duck. On Christmas Day American astronauts sighted Santa Claus and announced his ballistic value. This practical joke, born of the boredom of the universe, was recognised in Houston. No nuclear war was started by accident.

But one American nightmare remains, the idea that Soviet missiles could without warning cross the North Pole and penetrate into the heart of the United States, severely reducing possiblities of American reprisal. The wonderful days when one could pursue one's own affairs in the balance of fear are now passing.

America and the Soviet Union are now allowing themselves an irrevocable last chance to fix, codify and control the state of mucelar balance. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) will begin in Helsinki on 17 November. It is the most important round of talks in the history of Russo-American relations. But of course it has as little to do with detente as the agreement of two duellists to put down their machine guns and pick up their Brownings.

The rules of this game of life and death could hardly be simpler. Ignoring computer faults and schizophrenic commanders, Washington and Moscow must preserve peace as long as either partner is vulnerable and as long as each parther is able to make a nuclear counterstroke after it has been attacked and its cities destroyed by atomic weapons.

The first prerequisite is taken care of when both sides renounce missile defence systems for their conurbations, if Nixon for example placed the worthy citizens of Chicago into Brezhnev's hands as a security. The second prerequisite is fulfilled when both sides are able to protect their reprisal weapons in dugouts and bunkers. The slogan is, "The first to shoot is the last to die."

The whole world is relying on this indecisive state of affairs, all the world is pressing for it. But the atomic stalemate is not the result of adding the numbers of long-range missiles on each side. This year the Kremlin caught up numerically and so overtakes the United States. Because of her coastal towns the United States are more vulnerable than the Soviet Union. The Russians need only 200 warheads o kill every second American while the Pentagon needs 1,200.

Admittedly numerical comparisons leave a lot to be desired. Two developments in the Soviet Union are of more decisive importance in altering the balance of power. A giant missile, the SS 9, has been built and there is also a new defence system in the large area around Moscow, code-named "Galoshes".

These two projects have agrressive tendencies. American cities can be eliminated by the smaller Soviet missiles while the SS 9 is kept for the job of destroying the silos where the American reprisal weapons are kept. And "Galoshes", a protective ring of interceptor missiles, confirms that the Kremlin does not want to make its comrades act as hostages.

Nixon's defence plan "Safeguard" is on the other hand defensively based, leaving the towns unprotected, and should act purely as a deterrent.

The two systems are linked by only one characteristic and that is the stronomic costs involved. But this restriction does not exclude far-reaching political consequences. President Nixon wants to link progress in the missile talks with progress in other fields, the Near East perhaps. Moscow evidently agrees to this sort of connection. With SALT Nixon in his turn is giving absolution for the sin of Prague.

When an agreement is finally thrashed out the United States will move a little further away from Europe. For when the potential American deterrent is fixed with the agreement of Moscow America's guarantees to Europe are also limited. Washington's European customers must accustom themselves to this thought.

Michael Helm

(Münchner Merkur, 3 November 1969)

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HOME AFFAIRS

New Opposition must seek one new strategy

YOUNGER GENERATION OF POLITICIANS HOTS UP CDU/CSU POSITION

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Members of the middle generation of the Christian Democrat Union (CDU) in the Bundestag have come out of the first parliamentary battles on the opposition benches with self-confidence.

They are in command of the tactical know-how required to fulfil their new opposition role. But has the CDU/CSU in fact a strategy? Have they ever had one since the golden days of Konrad Adenauer?

This is not an abstract question. Members of the party are becoming more and more aware that the answer to this question will be decisive for the future of Christian democracy.

In this transition period the picture still seems blurred. The opposition leader is a three headed creature named Barzel-Kiesinger-Strauss.

Not one but two strategies emerge from this set up. Kurt Georg Kiesinger is leading a destructive army against the Free Democrats whereas Rainer Barzel is leading his forces against the Social Democrats.

Can this tripartite opposition leadership auger well? Lack of unity in strategical concepts could lead to the CDU/CSU spending a great deal of time away from the government benches. The situation is far different from the time under the chancellorship of Ludwig Erhard when the CDU/CSU could permit itself the luxury of forming government and opposition simulataneously.

In the present day Christian Democrats have no opportunity to be all things to all men and to speak with many tongues. Most members of the middle generation, that is to say, those who will continue to come to the fore in the near future, are aware of this.

It is probable and indeed almost certain that many personnel questions would be resolved differently if the next CDU party conference were not this month but in a year's time. Now time is too short. So it will remain that Kiesinger is re-elected for two more years without opposition. Bruno Heck, the executive secretary of the CDU still has two years of his four year appointment to serve. If this were not so would another man step into his shoes?

This is a question which is being asked by many who know the climate of opinion within the CDU.

Inspite of everything it will become more and more obvious to the country at large in the course of the next few months that what Franz Josef Strauss stated directly in public four days before the elections is true. Neither Kiesinger nor Strauss should be opposition leader of the CDU/CSU if the party found itself in this position – Rainer Barzel should.

Barzel, who in the past has leapt up the ladder too hastily on two occasions and then sunk clumsily to the floor again, has already fulfilled the role of opposition leader since 28 September. No one in the Bundestag and Bundesrat continues to deny this. But whether the truth of the matter will be felt in the country remains to be seen.

The success or failure of the opposition leader will rest on whether he can bring Kiesinger or Strauss into line with the multitude of other young bloods who are coming to the fore.

But still more decisive for the CDU/CSU will be whether the party can come to some agreement on a long-term strategy which will give it the opportunity to return to the government benches.

The Social Democrats laid such a strategy before public eyes many years ago. Herbert Wehner, who was responsible for formulating it, has fought to promote it to the point of exhaustion. It started with the tactical embracing of the CDU/CSU continued with the Bad Godesberg conference and culminated in the Grand Coalition, by means of which the SPD presented itself to a broad cross-section of the country as a party capable of governing.

Its crowning glory, however, was an election programme with the slogan: "We are the improved CDU", and the election of Willy Brandt as Chancellor.

The strategy continued up to the point where the SPD achieved absolute authority and eclipsed the CDU/CSU in the Bundestag.

The Christian Democrats only ever possessed such a power strategy under Konrad Adenauer. This was the all-out struggle against the SPD which was intended to weld together the diffuse elements of the CDU and to place all other parties as potential coalition partners of the CDU/CSU at the side of and on the side of the party.

It was part of Adenauer's strategy to further the existence of a national-liberal Free Democratic Party since a certain clique within the FDP would never support the CDU.

But what have the Christian Democrats been trying to do since 1968? Were they after four further years of the Grand Coalition, the resurrection of the little coalition or were they aiming at all or nothing, absolute majority or failing that the opposition benches? Diverse groups within the party have tried all three solutions at various times in the past twelve months, and various combinations of the three. They could come to no agreement about a chancellor acceptable to themselves and the SPD, yet were surprised when Willy Brandt later took this to be a move which made a renewed *Grand Coalition out of the question.*

After Gustav Heinemann was elected President they were slow in starting negotiations with the FDP and then were surprised when the SPD joined the Free Democrats in September.

It is no use crying over spilled milk. It is necessary to analyse the past coldly to prevent perpetuating mistakes in the future. CDU/CSU no longer needs two or three strategies and must cease to toy with the idea of a return to the Grand Coalition.

It would be in their interests to almost the same extent as the Free Democrats themselves that the FDP should not be swallowed up by the Social Democrats in the course of the next four years.

CDU/CSU will have to develop a highly unsentimental long-term strategy and, what the party according to experience finds very difficult, pursue this strategy at one with itself.

Georg Schröder

(DIE WELT, 6 November 1969)

Bundestag committees

The three parties in the Bundestag, Social Democrats, Free Democrats and the Christian Socialist and Christian Democratic Unions have agreed on the number, size and formation of Bundestag committees.

The new Bundestag will have 17 ordinary committees and at the outset two special committees. Fourteen of these will correspond to the 14 ministries in the Cabinet. On top of this there will be a budget committee, a petitions committee and a committee for handling Bundestag business.

The CDU/CSU has not pursued its original intention to push for three further committees, namely for youth questions, care of the war wounded and labour.

In addition to the special commission for law reform which is already in existence there will be a special commission for sport and the Olympics.

In the following committees the chairman will come from the CDU/CSU: foreign affairs, defence, municipal building and housing, law, budget, finance, petitions and in the committee for "All-German Questions" or "Inter German Relations".

The SPD holds the chairmanship of the following committees: internal affairs, education and science, youth, health and family affairs, development aid, agriculture and forestry, labour and social welfare, transport, posts and telecommunications and electoral reform.

The FDP will chair the economics committee.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 5 November 1969)

Fact and fantasy in the ranks of the Free Democrats

Look over the shoulders of the liberals in Bonn and you will come to a series of astonishing conclusions. Having won the lost battle of 28 September the Free Democrats were so dazed that reality and fantasy have become remarkably intermingled in their ranks.

The party is apparently victorious, in reality defeated. This dichotomy sets the whole tenor of the party at present.

There are few voices to be heard that can differentiate between these two states with any degree of accuracy.

It could be that reliance on right-wing liberal veterans determined the party's pre- and post-election tactics even though this group was forsaken by its voters at the polls.

This means that those who kept the FDP above the five per cent level and safe from total defeat are relegated to minor importance.

It is not the condition of the party which is under the microscope now, so much as the preservation of a claim which could limit the effectiveness of the Free Democrats in the new Bundestag and the local government elections.

The fact is, the FDP is adhering to a section of the electorate which has turned its back on the party.

One of their slogans is "we must win back the middle classes,' by which they mean craftsmen and managers of small businesses. This would create a situation in the Socialist-Liberal Bundestag where the emphasis is on those groups amid which the FDP can not hope to win much support.

One other consequence of the to date insufficient analysis of the Free Democrats real position is that irrelevant discussions are being held about the function of the FDP as a government party.

Earnest talks are being held about whether the party is a brake or a motor, a kind of middle class stabilising force in the face of the red majority.

Obviously there are some Free Democrats who think they can cruise into the local elections in the Federal states under the motto *Liberalism stops Socialism* and get away with it.

Completely misunderstanding their own situation former party chairman Erich Mende and his assistant Siegfried Zoglmann demanded that Walter Scheel's head should roll and similar demands were heard from the direction of Bavaria. In the face of the election results Scheel had no difficulty in warding off these attacks at the FDP's Federal state chief committee in North Rhine-Westphalia.

To date Scheel had negelcted to stem the influence of this group. Scheel and his second-in-command, Horst Dieter Genscher, guaranted the party a breathing space after the election instead of setting about immediately the long-overdue reorganisation of the party.

The results of their ineffectual actions was disappointment and mistrust in the very party cadre which had always been absolutely loyal to their leaders.

A meagre six per cent of the vote at the elections is too precarious a basis for the old rivalry between the party's left and right wings to be allowed to continue. In so doing the FDP would be risking life and climb. It is necessary for the party leaders to take a firm stand against those who always look out of the corner of their eye to the CDU whenever the party line does not suit their convenience.

It must be considered in addition that the interlectual potential of the present day FDP no longer comes from a conventional source.

The formation of the government decisively brought to light the fact that the Free Democrats, viewed from a personal point of view, have long since left the rails of a new theoretical awareness.

Walter Scheel, Horst Dieter Genscher and Josef Brtl, now at the height of power, are Free Democrats of the stamp which local party bigwigs triumphantly see they are carrying out the sort of policies which they would want.

At the moment the party needs a kind of organisation which is not available. Since Hans Friedrichs left his position as national executive secretary there have been to date no serious discussions about whom his successor is to be.

It seems likely that discussions about filling this position will only be possible when the duties and responsibilities of the office have been clearly settled.

One of the chief reasons why Friedrichs handed in his resignation was that he considered himself to be in a degradingly low position in the party, that is to say, a kind of odd-job boy who was made responsible for every little breakdown in the party machinery.

This position did not give him any power to prevent these breakdowns well in advance which he might well have been able to do. But this position required stronger nerves than Friedrichs'.

The party promised to be a firm and reliable coalition partner. If it is to live up to this promises the FDP's top men must make sure that they get to grips with the problems as soon as possible.

It is high time that the Free Democrats woke up from their trance.

Uwe-Karsten Heye

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 November 1969)

■ POLITICS

Egon Franke – Minister of Inter German Relations

He occupies a position formerly held by prominent politicians yet he is as good as unknown. As Federal Ministers of All-German Affairs Jakob Kaiser, Ernst Lemmer, Erich Mende and Herbert Wehner were household names in the Federal Republic.

But who is Egon Franke, the new head of the ministry now called Ministry of Inter German Relations?

The answer is astonishingly simple. He is the unelected, unappointed yet undisputed boss of a group of Social Democrat backbenchers called the "navvies" or the "canal workers' union."

He has been in the Bundestag since 1951 though he has very rarely been heard to speak. He has no personal ambition and is socialist to the core. Yet he has none of the apparatchik's dourness. He has a friendly nature that has made him few enemies and he is the uncrowned king of the rank and file party members, on whom a party like the SPD depends. Walter Henkel, court chronicler at Bonn, once wrote, "When Egon Franke blows his nose it can thunder."

Willy Brandt's motive behind the appointment of Egon Franke was obviously to extend Cabinet discipline to this group of "navvies" who have so often ignored memoranda from the party leadership. The plan has met with full success as far as Egon Franke is concerned as the loyalty of this 56-year-old politician from Hanover is undisputed. The only question is whether he can remain king of the navvies while serving as a minister.

Egon Franke's curriculum vitae sounds like the desciption of the ideal portrait of a socialist belonging to the generation that was born during the Kaiser's Empire, grew up in the Weimar Republic, suffered under Hitler and then made the long twenty year march to power in the Federal Republic.

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Since then his life has belonged to this party. He has done fine service in its ranks and has been sure of his position as member on the executive and the party presidium even though he is not at all an extroverted popular politician. Egon Franke did not rise into the first ranks of his party though until the SPD sent its top men into the Cabinet in 1966.

Politically Egon Franke is considered to be a representative of the left wing of the party. It was his idea to change the name of his ministry. He believes that the humane element of socialism cannot be completely overwhelmed even in communism of the Stalin and Ulbricht stamp. This element can be aroused as long as people go about it the right way.

Robert Meinhardt

(Handelsblatt, 3 November 1969)



Egon Franke (Photo: dpa)

Treaty with GDR possible says Egon Franke

Egon Franke, the Social Democrat Minister for Inner German Relations does not exclude the possibility of a general treaty to settle the relationship between Bonn and East Berlin.

In an interview for Norddeutscher Rundfunk Franke was asked whether he considered a general treaty or individual settlements between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic to be more desirable.

Franke replied, "I would prefer whichever was attainable at the time. If both together were necessary or even possible then go right ahead."

There could be only one aim in talks with the GDR, Franke said, and that was to be able to achieve some results. Franke intimated that he would also be prepared to talk with a minister from East Berlin.

(DIE WELT, 28 October 1969)

Brandt ready for talks with Ulbricht

Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt has expressed his readiness for talks with Chairman of the German Democratic Republic's State Council Walter Ulbricht and Prime Minister Willi Stoph.

In an interview with the weekly magazine *Stern* Willy Brandt said that he would not shun talks.

Brandt stressed that there could be no thought of recognising the GDR as the two states in Germany could not consider themselves as mutually alien. "It is our task to preserve the continuity of the one nation and keep the way to a European peace settlement open without reverting to a nationalist way of thinking."

The Chancellor went on to say that the Federal government desired that the form of the two German states would enable a certain rapprochement and a closer relationship with one another.

(DIE WELT, 30 October 1969)

Two states theory causes a stir

Frankfurter **Neue Presse** Gegen-Anzeiger

Talk by the new Federal Chancellor of two German states within the German nation is still causing a stir.

The new inner-German formula is stimulating. The heart of the matter shows more than has ever been confirmed by any other responsible politician. It shows the existence of another German state with its own tradition and own legal code.

This is more than the most important allied powers were prepared to concede up till now. For them there is still no second German state in the sense of Willy Brandt's interpretation. The conclusion is that the new Federal government is far more prepared for recognition than its allies.

This courage in facing up to reality has its good side as it prevents illusion. But is the reality that Willy Brandt considers self-evident, the existence of a second (communist) German state, as indisputable as he thinks?

Can we look at the division of seventy million people into two states as soberly as we could observe a similar division in Central Africa?

Are Bonn and East Berlin of equal importance? Is the authority of Gustav Heinemann as head of state to be equated with that of Walter Ulbricht? Has the People's Chamber the same legitimacy as the Bundestag? Have voters the same democratic position whichever side of the demarcation line they live?

Of course not. That is the only answer possible. But the de facto recognition of a second German state would automatically lend to a levelling-out of the fundamental differences of the two systems, a levelling-out of freedom to tyranny, democracy to force and free range to barbed wire. The necessity of coexistence does not in any way mean that Brandt has to roll out the red carpet for others.

Brandt's new formula could result in a higher moral valuation being attached to the Ulbricht regime and the Federal Republic becoming a creation of doubtful character. The Federal Chancellor must explain his recognition clause fully to prevent this sort of thing. He must not make it into a word that can be used at will in any context with the result that the Foreign Minister could squeeze more promises of recognition from it than the Chancellor.

The German Democratic Republic could be recognised with no further ado even by Bonn if it satisfied one point, that is if a full measure of freedom was possible in the state. Konrad Adenauer tried for a while to introduce the thought of a second Austria on German territory into the discussion. This temporary settlement would have had to have been ratified by a plebiscite after a space of twenty years. This met with no success. But today too there would be a way to bridge over the division forced upon us on an Austrian or a Finnish model.

It is the duty of the new opposition to force the Chancellor to explain his policy of two states. He must make a stronger justification than before of how and why such a step should now be taken even though it might have serious consequences. He must also say what he wants and what he expects from cooperation with the second German state. It will not be at all satisfactory if Bonn makes all the running only to receive a blast of cold East wind from Ulbricht in return.

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(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 4 November 1969)

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Examination of the large number of opposition statements on the policies proposed shows that the majority of them deal with German policy. Baron Guttenberg of the CSU said that there was as yet no agreement between the parties.

Discussion continues. And it will probably spread to the Bundestag again when the new organisation and redistribution of the parliamentary committees and the consultations of the All-German committee will give people an opportunity to express their anger at the Ministry's change of name.

Of course in the case of the Ministry of All-German Affairs, as in all other cases when names are changed, this is more than mere hair-splitting. The new coalition has put an end to certain illusions that find expression in the word "All-German".

Since its foundation the Ministry for All-German Affairs has never been anything else than a body that saw the problems of a unified nation from the Western part. A Ministry of All-German Affairs in Bonn has never been able to cross the demarcation line, its validity has always been limited to the Federal Republic.

Wishful thinking found its fulfilment in the old designation, the hope that "All-German" could prepare the way for an all-German future.

The new name is more honest and more politically accurate. And perhaps the opposition will realise that the word "inter German" underlines the claim of the new government that the German Democratic Republic is not a foreign country but a state within the German nation. Relations to the state are to be regulated. Indeed they must be established in the first place. This is the function of the ministry and the new designation should describe it more accurately.

In the eyes of the Union parties the change of name is of greater significance. It is an important part of the Mini-Coalition's conception of Germany. This picture is different now to what it was. The Union parties see themselves as guardians of national unity.

The new government can be thankful that there is an Argus eye watching over it, controlling it, however irksome its parliamentary admonisher may be.

But the Union parties must not succumb to the danger of terming the government's chosen course as against the national interest and contrary to the hopes of the people.

The new government too feels bound to the thought of restoring German unity. It has the same goal but pursues it in a different way. Time will prove if this way is better or worse than that of the Union parties.

Eduard Mergenthin

(Kieler Nachrichten, 4 November 1969)

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Hans Leussink - a man of independence

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At the government reception in Bad Godesberg journalists asked each other where he was and tried to find him in the crowd. But he was the only Minister who was absent.

This situation will certainly change soon. Minister Leussink, a member of no political party, will have to show his political colours. It should not be difficult for him to bring clarity into the situation as he is accustomed to holding aloft the light of reason.

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Hans Leussink was born in Lower Saxony in 1912. He studied in Dresden and wrote a thesis entitled "Experiments with cross-country earthwork equipment with particular attention to the type of soil". During the war he was a mountain fusilier. He then had an engineering office in Essen until 1954 when he was summoned to Karlsruhe. He now has ten years experience in the difficult sphere of supra-regional educational and science policy.

CHRIST UND WELT

There were sharp clashes within government ranks when it was learnt that Leussink was to enter Willy Brandt's Cabinet. His appointment as Minister of Science and Education, a post in the centre of future domestic policy, was a great disappointment to many progressives.

There is no doubt that teamwork between the ministry and scientific organisations responsible for their own administration can be improved. But will Leussink understand the specific points of the Social Democratic plan for a democratic educational system and will he be able develop the open school advocated by liberals?

Reservations were inevitable as little was known about Leussink's political views. During the long debates of the Social Democrat parliamentary party the name of the Federal Chancellor's ministerial candidate was put on the SPD's ten point programme in his absence. "He must now follow party rules," said one member of the Bundestag after the meeting.

In a letter to Willy Brandt Leussink had already taken his stand according to the principles of Social Democracy. And this was no sudden volte face caused by reasons of political opportunism. On the Arts and Science Council he, like everybody else, had to tone down his own ideas, agree to compromises and then, as chairman, defend them. He obviously could not or would not define his own principles all that clearly and unambiguously. His aims in education and science are only partly known.

In November 1967 when the Council of Arts and Sciences celebrated its tenth anniversary Leussink demanded that the period after 1970 – his ministerial term of office though he was not to know that then – should see determined action in university policy because, as he said "the necessity of thorough-going qualitative reforms was not to be avoided even with the most grandiose quantitative recommendations."

In an essay he wrote at the beginning of this year Leussink said that first of all political decisions would have to be taken on how many pupils in one year could take the school-leaving examination and go on to study.

Leussink considers that quotas of fifty per cent of a school year attending school for twelve years and 25 per cent going on to further education are both realistic and worthwile. It is evident, he said at that time, that these figures cannot be attained in the traditional educational system – comprehensive schools and universities would then develop almost of their own accord.



Hans Leussink (Photo: dpa)

That does not mean that Leussink will let things run their course. But first he needs a firm foundation of accurate data on which the new education system can be established.

If Federal Minister Leussink is recognised by the critical educational and scientific politicians in the two coalition parties it will soon be seen what reforms turn out to be not only conditioned automatically by circumstance but also appear as an active aim of educational and scientific policy.

Georg Hartmut Altenmüller

(CHRIST UND WELT, 31 October 1969)

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher the new State Secretary goes to Bonn

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, a Free Democrat and state secretary in the Educational Ministry of the Federal state of Hesse since the spring of 1967, is now going to Bonn.

There she will take up her post as State Secretary under the new Minister of Education and Science, Professor Hans Leussink. The change-over will take place over a period of time to be decided in talks between Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt and Albert Osswald, Prime Minister of Hesse.

This decision came after long consideration and a talk with Albert Osswald. As Hildegard Hamm-Brücher stressed in an interview with *Die Welt* the main reason for her decision was the attraction of Bonn and not disappointments and differences of opinion in Wiesbaden, the administrative centre of Hesse.

The new State Secretary said, "I am deeply hurt that this sort of claim is now being made. This is a completely false interpretation of events and I shall do everything in my power to quash this belief."

(DIE WELT, 30 October 1969)

Pros and cons of centralised education

If in the last twenty years a Federal Minister of Education had attended cabinet meetings in Palais Schaumburg, and if University Law, elementary school reform and teachers' salaries were not the concern of the Federal states but the Federal government, things would be different today.

There would be no schools in Berlin that could act as a model prototype for schools in the Federal Republic. And church schools would have taken as long to disappear in other Federal states as they are taking in Bavaria. In the last ten years too perhaps only one new university would have been built in North Rhine-Westphalia.

An educational policy determined from Bonn instead of by the eleven capitals of the Federal states would hardly be more conservative than that of Bavaria but, on the other hand, it would certainly not be as progessive as those of the small Federal city states.

Why should there be no Federal Ministry of Education? Whenever dissatisfaction with educational policy reaches its peak these are the sort of questions asked to provoke the Federal states. With the elections to the Bundestag and the formation of the Cabinet it has once again become topical.

But the questions are not meant to be extreme and threatening. In his first public speech as Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt called upon the Federal states to cooperate with Bonn as partners. The Ministers of Education need fear no threat to their existence from his government. The government would certainly fail in any attempt to set up a Federal Ministry of Education and limit the control that states have over their own education policy.

On the other hand the discontent of federalisation of education is too widespread for the question of whether the jurisdiction of Federal states and Federal government should be reapportioned to be swept under the carpet resignedly for reasons of political convenience.

It is a political scandal that schoolchildren in Aschaffenburg have different text-books and curricula than children in neighbouring Frankfurt. It is a scandal that many fathers refuse to be posted to other Federal states in case the change seriously endangers the education of their children.

There are other arguments against a Federal system of education. In the last twenty years the Federal states have been unable to coordinate their educational policy right down to the most important details (as curricula certainly are). They have not been able to introduce any unified reform of the universities. When financing large scientific organisations and projects they are occasionally guided by the capabilities of the weakest among them and then accuse the Federal government of being as tight-fisted as they are themselves.

Education policy in this country must become firstly more unified and, secondly, more effective and progressive. The Federal government could make a considerable contribution towards this if the states would allow it more jurisdiction and delegate it the authority to take over decision making when educational policy cannot be kept to the boundaries of one Federal state.

If the Federal Republic is to continue to compete seriously internationally Bonn must be allowed to act independently when financing large-scale research, the Max Planck Institute and the National Research Community.

The climate of cooperation between the Federal government and Federal states under the new Minister for Education and Science, Hans Leussink, will be seen in the further course of university reform. As some states are having difficulties with their plans the Federal government could ease their task with a framework law that sets down various guiding lines to be followed by every state.

In some issues – the position of university teachers in civil service law for instance – the Federal government must make the proposals as Bonn is to a certain extent responsible.

It is important and necessary for the central government to exert a dominating influence on scientific and research policy. It is useful in the role of a coordinator of educational policies, passing framework laws. As a competitor to the states it gives new stimulus to their educational policies. It also acts as an advocate of a more unified educational policy in the Federal states.

But as important and necessary as this is it would be senseless for the government to have wider jurisdiction. To mention only one example, school reform in Bavaria can be carried out more conveniently from the Salvatorplatz in München than from far-off Bonn.

Professor Leussink's position as Chairman of the Council of Arts and Sciences gave him an exact picture of the jurisdictional relations between Federal government and Federal states. He will not fall victim to any false ambition in this respect.

It would however be possible – and necessary too – to define and expend his operational sphere at the expense of his colleagues at Bonn.

Gernot Sittner

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 October 1969)

■ POLITICS

Egon Franke – Minister of Inter German Relations

He occupies a position formerly held by prominent politicians yet he is as good as unknown. As Federal Ministers of All-German Affairs Jakob Kaiser, Ernst Lemmer, Erich Mende and Herbert Wehner were household names in the Federal Republic.

But who is Egon Franke, the new head of the ministry now called Ministry of Inter German Relations?

The answer is astonishingly simple. He is the unelected, unappointed yet undisputed boss of a group of Social Democrat backbenchers called the "navvies" or the "canal workers' union."

He has been in the Bundestag since 1951 though he has very rarely been heard to speak. He has no personal ambition and is socialist to the core. Yet he has none of the apparatchik's dourness. He has a friendly nature that has made him few enemies and he is the uncrowned king of the rank and file party members on whom a party like the SPD depends. Walter Henkel, court chronicler at Bonn, once wrote, "When Egon Franke blows his nose it can thunder."

Willy Brandt's motive behind the appointment of Egon Franke was obviously to extend Cabinet discipline to this group of "navvies" who have so often ignored memoranda from the party leadership. The plan has met with full success as far as Egon Franke is concerned as the loyalty of this 56-year-old politician from Hanover is undisputed. The only question is whether he can remain king of the navvies while serving as a minister.

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Egon Franke (Photo: dpa)

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Hildegard Hamm-Brücher the new State Secretary goes to Bonn

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, a Free Democrat and state secretary in the Educational Ministry of the Federal state of Hesse since the spring of 1967, is now going to Bonn.

There she will take up her post as State Secretary under the new Minister of Education and Science, Professor Hans Leussink. The change-over will take place over a period of time to be decided in talks between Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt and Albert Osswald, Prime Minister of Hesse.

This decision came after long consideration and a talk with Albert Osswald. As Hildegard Hamm-Brücher stressed in an interview with *Die Welt* the main reason for her decision was the attraction of Bonn and not disappointments and differences of opinion in Wiesbaden, the administrative centre of Hesse.

The new State Secretary said, "I am deeply hurt that this sort of claim is now being made. This is a completely false interpretation of events and I shall do everything in my power to quash this belief."

(DIE WELT, 30 October 1969)

Pros and cons of centralised education

If in the last twenty years a Federal Minister of Education had attended cabinet meetings in Palais Schaumburg, and if University Law, elementary school reform and teachers' salaries were not the concern of the Federal states but the Federal government, things would be different today.

There would be no schools in Berlin that could act as a model prototype for schools in the Federal Republic. And church schools would have taken as long to disappear in other Federal states as they are taking in Bavaria. In the last ten years too perhaps only one new university would have been built in North Rhine-Westphalia.

An educational policy determined from Bonn instead of by the eleven capitals of the Federal states would hardly be more conservative than that of Bavaria but, on the other hand, it would certainly not be as progessive as those of the small Federal city states.

Why should there be no Federal Ministry of Education? Whenever dissatisfaction with educational policy reaches its peak these are the sort of questions asked to provoke the Federal states. With the elections to the Bundestag and the formation of the Cabinet it has once again become topical.

But the questions are not meant to be extreme and threatening. In his first public speech as Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt called upon the Federal states to cooperate with Bonn as partners. The Ministers of Education need fear no threat to their existence from his government. The government would certainly fail in any attempt to set up a Federal Ministry of Education and limit the control that states have over their own education policy.

On the other hand the discontent of federalisation of education is too widespread for the question of whether the jurisdiction of Federal states and Federal government should be reapportioned to be swept under the carpet resignedly for reasons of political convenience.

It is a political scandal that schoolchildren in Aschaffenburg have different text-books and curricula than children in neighbouring Frankfurt. It is a scandal that many fathers refuse to be posted to other Federal states in case the change seriously endangers the education of their children.

There are other arguments against a Federal system of education. In the last twenty years the Federal states have been unable to coordinate their educational policy right down to the most important details (as curricula certainly are). They have not been able to introduce any unified reform of the universities. When financing large scientific organisations and projects they are occasionally guided by the capabilities of the weakest among them and then accuse the Federal government of being as tight-fisted as they are themselves.

Education policy in this country must become firstly more unified and, secondly, more effective and progressive. The Federal government could make a considerable contribution towards this if the states would allow it more jurisdiction and delegate it the authority to take over decision making when educational policy cannot be kept to the boundaries of one Federal state.

If the Federal Republic is to continue to compete seriously internationally Bonn must be allowed to act independently when financing large-scale research, the Max Planck Institute and the National Research Community.

The climate of cooperation between the Federal government and Federal states under the new Minister for Education and Science, Hans Leussink, will be seen in the further course of university reform. As some states are having difficulties with their plans the Federal government could ease their task with a framework law that sets down various guiding lines to be followed by every state.

In some issues — the position of university teachers in civil service law for instance — the Federal government must make the proposals as Bonn is to a certain extent responsible.

It is important and necessary for the central government to exert a dominating influence on scientific and research policy. It is useful in the role of a coordinator of educational policies, passing framework laws. As a competitor to the states it gives new stimulus to their educational policies. It also acts as an advocate of a more unified educational policy in the Federal states.

But as important and necessary as this is it would be senseless for the government to have wider jurisdiction. To mention only one example, school reform in Bavaria can be carried out more conveniently from the Salvatorplatz in Munich than from far-off Bonn.

Professor Leussink's position as Chairman of the Council of Arts and Sciences gave him an exact picture of the jurisdictional relations between Federal government and Federal states. He will not fall victim to any false ambition in this respect.

It would however be possible — and necessary too — to define and expand his operational sphere at the expense of his colleagues at Bonn.

Gernott Sittner

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 October 1969)

THE ARTS

Bertholt Brecht exalts a foolish king



In 1923 the young playwright Bertolt Brecht brought back to the world with sensitive esteem the life and, more important, the death of a tyrant king.

Lion Feuchtwanger cooperated with Brecht in this venture and it was he who persuaded Brecht to adapt the original history of Christopher Marlowe, Shakespeare's predecessor.

In contrast to his later play *Coriolanus* Brecht seems to have submerged himself— naked— in the barbaric and horrendous story most of all. He did not yet have the trappings of a poète engagé. He was a fisher of men and nothing more.

The action is set at the beginning of the fourteenth century. King Edward II cannot abandon his lover Gaveston, a butcher's son.

He gives him the highest offices and sinecures with a casual wave of the hand while abusing his wife— at first remaining despairingly by his side— and the peers. When Gaveston snaps his fingers Edward neglects wars and friendships with other kings.

Edward is not very shrewd and has no idea of politics. He flirts with Gaveston and ruins his country for him. He stubbornly refuses to banish his friend as the powerful nobles demand with more and more vehemence, partly out of hurt pride but also for the sake of England.

Civil war is the consequence and Gaveston is caught by the lords and executed. His evil cunning allows Edward to seize the lords who are as trustful of him as ever. He beheads them but spares Mortimer, the wisest of them all. Marlowe half explains why, but Brecht's reasons are astonishingly carefree.

Now for the first time Mortimer becomes a real rebel and commits high treason. His ambition finally leads him to tyranny and his rational self is far more cruel than the more emotional and quick-tempered absolute monarch. From the Marxist viewpoint Mortimer is the only person to act so because of the circumstances.

He allies himself with the Queen whom Edward has offended, shares her bed, arrests Edward and brutally kills him. As an alibi he crowns the son who is still a child, hoping, to have his own puppet as king. The youth is however pure and brave and sees to it that Mortimer ends up on the scaffold for murdering his father, while he consigns his mother to the Tower.

That is the coarse, bloody story. It has purposely been written so that it covers either version (almost). Brecht's treatment is different. Brecht's cause is benefited by the reduction in characters. What is odd is that he expressly changes the historical Pierre Gaveston, a Frenchman, into the Irishman Danyell Gaveston. Queen Isabella is re-christened Anna and there seems to be no obious reason why he sends her to Scotland, another country that had rebelled against the King at that time, instead of to her brother Valois in France.

Two other deviations change the point of the play. In contrast to historical fact— Marlowe leaves this open— the war in Brecht's version lasts thirteen years and Gaveston is captured after nine years. He swears not to go to London for thirteen years. He is forced to leave his life of luxury to sleep under canvas on camp beds or even on the bare earth. He is both hunter and hunted and death is frequent in both camps. Women lose their husbands.

Brecht wanted to include the murder and mayhem of that period and the musty smell of rotten bodies and a time long gone as a character in the play that alters all things by making them stand still (or vice-versa).

But this intention remains rhetoric for the most part and director Gustav Rudolf Sellner does not worry unduly about it. For him time does not appear as a frightening reminder of what has been. Apart from a particularly hackneyed dialogue between the King and an envoy there is only the narrator who tells of the passage of time.

One dimension is missing, the weary face of war, the interchangeability of starving and dying soldiers and their everlasting fear. And when the common people finally appear, dessicated, plundered and scorning their ruler (frequent mention is made of this), it does not mark the convulsive start of a dangerous underground movement as it well could. Everything carries on sleepily.

When Brecht directed the premiere of the play, literary critics of that time claim, he stood by Brecht the writer when he had left himself in the lurch. In this way he had helped essence become existence. Nobody else seems to have succeeded since, although of course the play is a test of courage that is rarely performed. Sellner too failed to succeed in many aspects of the play.

But to return to the second decisive deviation of Brecht's. With a masterstroke he added tension and bite to the tamer historical fact and Marlowe's version. Brecht's Edward does not abdicate right up to his horrible death in the sewers of the Tower of London even though he knows he is going to be killed.

Only then does the endless torment and humiliation of the King caused by the torture that is meant to break his resistance make sense. The same is true of the mysterious silence and inaction of Mortimer and Anna. He forces his torturers to kill him. Brecht invests with greatness the end of a king who had always been selfish and remote from his subjects. He exalts him, perhaps, oddly enough, even loves him.



Erich Shellow as King Edward and Rolf Henninger as Mortimer (Photo: Ilse Buhs)

All of them, even Mortimer by the time the play ends, fall victim to the exaggerated propensities of their own ego. It is they who destroy order and not the other way round. Brecht has cut away almost all the frills, decorations and sub-plots of Marlowe's play and the story is so obviously condensed that the characters find just enough space and time to fall down dead.

It is perhaps a pity, but Sellner does not enter into the shrill atonality and naivety of the bloodshed on the battlefield. He concentrates with seriousness and sensitivity on the sad duels and the complicated tournaments of hate and succeeds admirably in some scenes.

The best of these scenes must be the one where Queen Anna (played by Eva-Katharina Schultz with somewhat too much uniformity of body and voice) has degenerated from the sad beauty she once was to a slut bloated by too much wine and worn out by too much intrigue and unrequited submission to Mortimer and is seen eating and drinking shamelessly and coarsely with her vain, cynical lover, played by Rolf Hennigor.

Henninger succeeds in showing all the stages in Mortimer's development from the apolitical intellectual through the parliamentarian using his dazzling rhetoric to telling effect to a man who has just cause for anger before becoming power-mad.

Erich Shellow as Edward has the same skills though not much more. While still revelling in his fortune at being in love so rapaciously the scourge of this bondage is already there. Later of course he invests the pride of the unfortunate with nobility and a refined aura of humble melancholy and not with cheap arrogance.

And Rolf Schild as Gaveston was a stupid seeker after pleasure, unpretentious by nature but kicking over the traces at the instigation of the King. He is pitilessly overtaken by a fate that is too great for him.

Brecht's own quite special language must not be forgotten. It is brittle, uneven, its syntax is irregular and it is often obscure and obscuring. It seemed to provide some difficulty even for these actors who were perfect right down to the smallest roles. As first the audience reaction was cool but there was a great final ovation.

When I found some sentences to be "modern" or "Expressionist" in their language and syntax I often found on closer esamination that they were written originally by Marlowe.

The erratic obstacles strewn carelessly around the stage of this early work of Brecht— at that time a great admirer of Georg Büchner— have a lot of provocative charm. But considering everything carefully it seems as if a playwright called Shakespeare weighed up the play, found its substance too light and, ashamed, allowed it to appear in his collected works under the pseudonym of Bertolt Brecht.

Karena Niehoff

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 October 1969)

'I love opera' has premiere in Bonn

A recent premiere in Bonn, the capital of the Federal Republic, can claim at least an originality of quite a special type.

The work performed was Hans-Georg Behr's *I love opera*, described by him as a bourgeois life in two acts together with two overtures and a tableau.

The idea of this young author who has an inclination to use pseudonyms and also paints pictures is stupendous but not stupid. No word of his work is penned by him, no word is of his own invention. This literary enfant terrible collected quotes and arranged them in what seems to be an arbitrary order.

In his introduction he says, "Take newspapers, books and newspapers. Cut them up into affable strips. Put these strips in a box. Shake these strips up. Empty the contents of the box on the ground. The result will be a life. It will look similar to you."

This was Behr's method. He hunted for cliches in the undergrowth of hack literature, he collected headlines from the Vienna *Express*, from *BZ* and *Bild-Zeitung*, advertisements from the weekly *Spiegel*, pilfered the words of Oswalt Kolle and Rilke's *Malte Laurids Brigge* and thumbed thorugh lawyers' journals and the prosecutor's speeches in political or murder trials.

From this material this "wilderness of quotes", Behr formed a montage with the intention of putting on the "mask of a portrait" instead of the rude revue constume.

The portrait is of our affluent society of course and its symbolic figure is the white giant used in a soap-powder advertisement who hovers down from the gridiron as if from heaven.

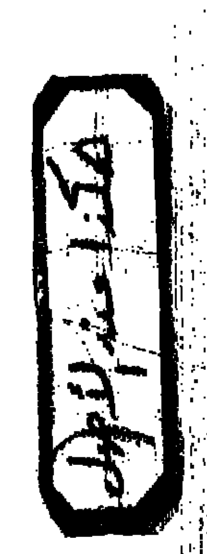
Apart from the many tame passages and the blind parts in the "Panopticum" of phrases and cliches Behr achieved an astonishing amount in his cheeky satire of bourgeois life, a society that has taken on the proportions of a monster in the eyes of those young people who are victim to it.

In the imaginative production by Alois Michael Heigl and the fascinating ideas of decor and consume from Sibille Alken-Markus the monster as the author sees it becomes a surprising theatrical reality.

Dramatically the collage of quotes unfolds into an absurd everyday plot. They separate clichéd form from dialogues and even produce in the sensitive stage reality a certain magic of the banal and its often ghost-like rituals that reading a book can scarce evoke. The incidents in the story are only the framework on which magical comedy theatres, their producers and comedians, obviously inspired but the Bread and Puppet group from America, can continue their partly burlesque but also macabre merriments and horrors.

The scene of the attack on the affluent society — or rather the court of justice — is a stairwell of superdimensional size, a

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THINGS HEARD

Essen rocks - and only the taxi drivers protest



For the star singers and groups from Great Britain who came in vast numbers the trip to Essen was less a commercial prospect than a goodwill trip for their steadily growing legion of fans.

A tour of the United States and even a series of one-nighters in England would have brought them much more money than the organisers of the first International Pop and and Blues Festival at Essen could afford.

Fleetwood Mac, the highest paid group on the first of the three nights, received "only" 14,000 Marks.

Pop and blues fans should not forget how the organisers, despite lack of funds, managed to assemble a star cast. The shows had a total audience of around 25,000.

Beat music lovers came from places as far flung as Freiburg and Bremen, Constance and Kassel, from every major city in the Federal Republic and from the small villages too. They also came from Holland, Belgium, Britain and Luxemburg.

They brought air beds to sleep on and thick coats to keep out the chill air. They brought sleeping bags, hampers and bottles of red wine. Several milligrams of hashish are said to have gone up in smoke as well.

This was the first time the Gruga-Halle had had to hold so many people. Nowadays, as the Isle of Wight and Woodstock happenings with their respective crowds of 300,000 and 450,000 prove, rock music has a greater pulling power than any other event.

The police were full of praise for the behaviour of the young people, but not everybody in Essen was in agreement. The taxi driver who took me to the final concert explained that he did not like these long-haired types with rather vacant expressions on their faces.

He said that he would refuse to take them anywhere even if they waved Mark notes or pound notes in front of his face and promised to pay. He could see no reason why anyone should put on this sort of concert in Essen bringing so many strangely clad individuals to the town.

He reckoned that what the long-maned groups played should not be called "music" at all but rather "mu-sick".

It is well known that taxi drivers do not like the sort of people who go to beat festivals. But this is hard to explain.

The audience for this festival was vastly different from that for the *Essener Songtage*, a musical protest gathering, last year.

I asked one boy, a seventeen-year-old remembered the atmosphere generated here in Essen last year. The lad, who like so many had taken three days holiday specially to come and groove to the bands said in a rather blasé fashion: "Protest can be taken a little bit too far."

This festival had little to do with protest. This was progressive Pop, and electronic Blues. The music itself is the only protest — it is not just a vehicle for a political message.

The Essen Pop Festival was a kind of family affair and like most family affairs it was quite unpolitical.

For thirty hours music was played to move the body and touch the soul. The audience was totally absorbed.

There was a noticeable difference in ages at this year's Essen show. The accent was definitely on youth, with eighty per cent of the fans being between 12 and 20-years-old.

This was obvious from the volume and pitch of the whistles, hoots and cat-calls when a loudspeaker announced at ten o'clock that everyone under the age of sixteen would "unfortunately" have to leave the hall.

These schoolchildren and apprentices are too young to remember the days when rock and roll first burst on the scene, let alone the golden years of American blues.

Their scene is not Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley or Little Richard — their idols are the Beatles, the Rolling Stones and the musicians of the post Sergeant Pepper era, the rock revival and the blues renaissance, who flourished from A.D. 1965 onwards.

Even the Liverpool scene is old hat as far as they are concerned. It seems almost as remote as the "Classic" era of rock and roll, when Carl Perkins and Fats Domino were kings.

These lovers of the hard beat who can normally only satisfy their taste with sixth rate numbers from the hit-parade had a great chance to see for the first time the best representatives of the British beat scene.



A British Beat group at Essen (Photo: Georg Walle)

Many of the groups were here for the first time, for instance Fleetwood Mac, Taste, Hardin & York and Hard Meat.

This was something else! However good the record player, however strong the amplifier, however large the speaker, a record could never give this sort of atmosphere. This was live!

One of the sensations was *Deep Purple* a five piece group which excelled even the wildest expectations gained from listening to their LP performances. From a neat row of amps a rock and roll hurricane was suddenly unleashed. Not even the Jimi Hendrix Experience could match up to this during their tour of the Federal Republic.

The fantastic guitar improvisations of lead guitarist Ritchie Blackmore dissolved at the end of his number into the intoxicating, garish light of a stroboscope tearing the audience into the frenetic whirlpool of a freak-out.

It seemed it would never end.

The wall of the sound from the amplifiers threatened to exceed the limits of human endurance.

It was noticeable that *Deep Purple, Taste, The Keef Hartley Band*, in fact just about all the groups that appeared in Essen wanted to make the audience enthuse over their music. They knew just how to react to the waves of applause from an audience which had blown its mind. They gave of their very best.

On the other ahnd the performance of the greatly renowned group, *The Nice*, was somewhat of an anti-climax. They gave a perfect, but coldly staged play in which the musicians were largely their own producers. They seemed to produce audience reaction by carefully prepared theatrical tricks.

Other groups were able to do without this sort of lazy wizardry, these musical dramatics, in which the pure exertion of the musicians makes up for the lack of musical quality, without their performances losing any of their fascination.

One must always be prepared for surprises at pop festivals. For instance anyone who had never heard Blues groups such as *Shades* and *Living Blues* would have been treated for the first time to fresh, dynamic and almost mint-condition music.

The Pretty Things, who play simple beat on their discs following a set pattern were announced with the traditional understatement in Essen, and with the fans on their side they were able to whip up the sort of rock orgy that would not have been expected from them.

People came to hear Blues. At the moment Blues is a big sell for record companies. It is a fashionable boom, which probably has not yet reached its peak.

The most spontaneous and overwhelming group was *Fleetwood Mac* and they got the warmest reception and hottest applause. They finished their act with a song which had made Cliff Richard a rock idol of millions at the end of the fifties. The *Keef Hartley Band* played the traditional blues number "Rock Me Baby" in grand old rock and roll style and won themselves an ovation.

Deep Purple improvised in their own fashion on one of the *Rolling Stones'*...., most successful songs, "Paint It Black".

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 26 October 1969)

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gigantic chamber of horrors inhabited by figures imaginable only by someone trained on comic strips.

The victim is eliminated in a hectic series of banal, everyday rituals within the family, home and neighbourhood. Bernhard asks for Regina's hand in marriage and is forced to marry a rag doll. Thinking that she is unfaithful to him he is spurred to revenge and kills the doll in a fit of frenzy. He is dragged in front of a court of judges of giant proportions who condemn the accused after mistreating him and beating him up. Their arguments are taken from the trial of student Fritz Teufel.

The stairwell of the tenement is transformed into a witches' den with ghostly figures including Donald Duck, Barbarella, Ede Wolf and the Esso Tiger Cooling his rage with this fantasy the author does not offer only visual sensations. When the choirboys desceud from the clouds (as in *The Magic Flute*) they are revealed to be thoroughly sadistic jailers. The hallucinatory satirical humour yields to crass agit-prop controversy.

In spite of all the provisions against stylistic disunity there is still surprise in the total effect of this play, theatrical even in the formal conception of an operatic framework.

Veith Ulrich Kurth as the victim Bernhard can be taken as representative of the whole ensemble. He confesses, "But I love opera. For me that is really something special. It would be wonderful if people sang instead of speaking!" This quote from the essay of an inmate of a mental home has more than the value of a mere phrase. A quintessence that echoes? Many of the audience shook their heads in shock but the majority were impressed and showed this by applauding.

Gerd Vielhaber

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 October 1969)

Marcel Marceau in Hamburg

Marcel Marceau, the French mime artist, is to become the Hamburg Staatsoper ballet director.

This was announced by Rolf Liebermann director of the Staatsoper to members of the Opera House's ballet ensemble.

Liebermann said that he had made this arrangement with Marceau in Paris. However, a contract has not yet been signed.

Marcel Marceau will probably come to Hamburg in January 1970 to see productions at the Staatsoper. He will want to try to combine classical ballet and his own art in order to give new means of expression to the Hamburg Staatsoper's ballet.

Liebermann said that he hoped very much that Marceau would transfer his mime school to Hamburg. It is almost certain that one branch of this school with leading teachers in fencing and acrobatics will move to Hamburg. The result of this should be to include one mime group in the ballet with a corresponding reduction in the size of the ballet troupe.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 October 1969)

Open air theatre at Bookholzberg

Next summer the open air theatre at Bookholzberg near Delmenhorst will stage the first dramas in the Federal Republic exclusively for young people between the ages of 10 and 15.

Members of the committee for the promotion of youth theatres at the Bookholzberg open air theatre have come to an agreement with school governing boards in Bremen and Lower Saxony to give their support for this project on the condition that it provides something more than current dramatic establishments catering solely for children.

(DIE WELT, 29 October 1969)



EDUCATION

University teacher shortage nears a crisis

THE SCANDAL OF NUMERUS CLAUSUS

Dr Tilmen Westphalen, the writer of this article, is an assistant lecturer in English at the University of the Ruhr in Bochum. At the recent fourth full assembly of the Conference of Assistant Lecturers in the Federal Republic, held in Bonn, he was elected chairman. His term of office began on 1 November. In the near future the Conference will produce an analysis of the facts, failures and omissions in this country's university policy and suggest measures to be put into immediate use.

Admission to scientific departments in the universities of the Federal Republic is being limited this winter term.

Biology and chemistry are affected in eighteen universities, physics in eleven and mathematics, geography and geology at seven.

Educational planners reckon that there will be a shortage of at least 19,000 teachers of science and mathematics by the year 1980. If present trends continue the figure could be over 40,000. And teachers represent only the smallest part of urgently needed scientists.

Limitation of numbers, the numerus clausus, is invading the Faculty of Arts as well as the scientific subjects. All in all there are limitations in over 150 faculties.

Students wishing to study medicine can still enter university with an average grade of "B" in their school-leaving certificate. But dentists cannot even though it has been proved that htese grades do not reflect the student's competence for medical studies.

Selection criteria of this type are quite arbitrary and intolerable as long as the Abitur, or school-leaving examinations, still retain their validity. It is surprising that those rejected by the universities and their parents have not started some sort of protest action. And there will have to be a long-term extension of numerus clausus in nearly all university subjects according to Rector Biedenkopf of Bochum when he spoke to the Provincial Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia in Düsseldorf at the final reading of the University Law.

Shortage of teaching staff is perhaps the most striking example of the incomprehensible paradox of limitations on entry. Parents in this country have learnt to live with the teacher shortage. They know best what conditions their children are educated under. Classes of forty or more in elementary schools are a thing of the past in the Netherlands, Scandinavia and the Eastern bloc. On top of large classes ten to twenty per cent of lessons are cancelled but this and more is tolerated with unbelievable equanimity.

Parents and their sons and daughters — shortly to gain the vote at eighteen — will soon be spared the continuation of the sad situation at the schools and the generally mediocre university education, not because study will be undergoing a long overdue reform but because students will no longer be admitted to these mediocre courses of study.

The words Basic Law are on many people's tongues but that is as far as it goes. The universities, that is to say the professors at the universities who all too readily identify themselves with the institution, say that further expansion would endanger the university's structure as a place of teaching and research.

It has not yet been cleared up whether a structure inimical to expansion has any place in today's society. Anyway students and assistant lecturers deny firmly the professors' claim.

The monopoly on academic education in which not too many are allowed to participate is preserved because of the convenient excuse that there are no teachers (this can include only qualified lecturers), no space and insufficient equipment. Until these shortages are dealt with by politicians the universities do not feel themselves obliged to offer solutions of their own. Solutions may threaten their structure. Instead they introduce one numerus clausus after the other.

Planning committees usually consist of well-known lecturers who are not capable of questioning the structure of universities of which they are prime examples.

Because of their unfounded fear that they may lose the voters' favour and their lack of understanding for the situation politicians often lose sight of their duty to inform the nation of the true state of affairs. Only when the man in the street is convinced of the necessity of more educational expenditure can steps be taken to improve the education system, if necessary against the wishes of the majority of lecturers as was the case for example in coal-mining. It can no longer be postponed in the agricultural sphere either.

It would an insult to the citizens of the Federal Republic if people insinuated (and people sometimes claim that this is true deep down) that their only aims in life were colour televisions, cars, better roads, higher wages and an improved *welfare service. It is said that they would* be unwilling to accept any curbs on consumption even if this sacrifice meant that this country could catch up with the education systems of the United States, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Canada and Japan.

The citizens of the Federal Republic would at the moment be prepared for a thorough redistribution of the budget in favour of education and research even if this meant increases in income tax. Those people who spread a smokescreen, saying that they want to hear no more about the calamity of the educational system and claiming over and over again that everything is not as bad as it is painted, will then be revealed to be irresponsible charlatans.

Fighting for time

We have no time to lose. Tens of thousands of would-be students are prepared to enter into student life, a life that is far from materially rewarding, and forego consumer goods — a point that must not be forgotten. But they are being turned away from the doors even though we know and can prove that we need to give these people a scientific education so that they can give their services to the country in the future. This is particularly true in education, dentistry and electrotechnology. In the United States there are 25 scientists for every ten thousand inhabitants. In the Federal Republic the number is no more than six. Study is not a luxury but a necessity for our continued survival.

With reference to the limitation on entry there is basically only one question to answer. On this answer depend all further decisions and necessary measures. The question is whether there are too many students in the tertiary educational stage, (universities, technical universities and academics), that is in the sphere adjoining the secondary educational stage which comprises grammar and secondary schools.

In the Federal Republic the tertiary stage totals 390,000 students, 240,000 at universities and technical universities, 60,000 at teacher training colleges, 65,000 at schools of engineering, 7,000 in economic academies and 18,000 at sociological academics, technical schools and comparable establishments. This corresponds to only ten or eleven per cent of the age range.

In the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, Japan and other countries 25 to 30 per cent of an age range are students. In the tertiary educational stage they will prepare themselves so that they will be able to increase the affluence of their society and a world that is growing ever smaller. They will be able to preserve and not lose control of technology and technocrats. For, as Georg Picht said, educational policy of today determines world policy of the future.

Let us now look at two examples from statistics. Against the 390,000 students in the Federal Republic in 1968 there were 250,000 in the German Democratic Republic, 140,000 at technical schools and universities and 110,000 at universities. With three times the population the Federal Republic should today have 750,000 students in higher education to be level with the GDR.

The number of students in the tertiary stage of education, that is higher education, must be trebled by 1980 at least. Places for 1.2 million students must be available if the gap between us and other countries is not going to increase until it becomes unbridgeable.

Neglect and delays in the past mean that the gap cannot be bridged for at least ten years. Those responsible for educational planning in the last ten years did not realise early enough that the necessary expansion in the tertiary stage of education could not be accomplished within the framework of the old university system.

The Council of Arts and Sciences stressed many times that its planning during the sixties would be limited to the years until 1970 and aimed to preserve the old university system. In this they failed to recognise the demands of the time. And the result is the spreading numerus clausus.

It will soon be 1970. And there are no plans or calculations for the redistribution of educational functions. What is going to happen now? The Rectors' Conference, the Conference of Education Ministers, the Council for Arts and Sciences and individual education ministries and universities have called limitations on entry a temporary emergency measure, but have not produced a plan to show how the emergency could be alleviated.

Here is the actual pauper's oath of those responsible. It is not the rapid increase in the number of pupils taking their school-leaving examinations that is to blame — we need these people urgently and the number must be further increased — but the inflexibility of those people responsbile for planning the tertiary stage of education. Alternative models could and should have been developed.

For example the system could have been extended to fifty or one hundred universities (all depending on the most practical size). They could be concentrated in area or distributed over a manageable area according to the availability and usefulness of existing institutions of the tertiary stage. This would result in 1.2 million places for st[illegible]nts by the year 1980.

Another solution is the fixing of maximum capacities for existing universities and teacher training colleges, including new foundations, to 350,000 of 400,000 places and the contruction of technical universities with 800,000 places. Extension is impossible in technical universities as their present capacity is only 90,000 places.

Plans on such a scale will be opposed. People will say that there are insufficient positions in the Federal Republic for so many graduates and others who have passed through the tertiary stage of education, even if the increased number of places could be financed in the first place.

This objection is valid if we stick to the present courses of study — which have now lost much of their meaning — to the present examination system connected with it, to conceptions of fixed professions, inflexible entrance qualifications and careers in both private and government spheres.

Federal states with a proportion of more than 25 per cent of an age range who graduate from the tertiary educational stage prove to us that these people can be employed sensibly.

Another widespread objection is that an increase of students on such a scale would be senseless as the reserves of talent have long been exhausted, as is proved adequately by everyday university life.

Elitist thinkers of this type still show little concern for the inequality of our education system where so few workers' children attend universities. As the number of students in the tertiary stage in the Federal Republic lies far *below that* of other countries, there can no longer be any sense in the selection criteria demanded and applied.

Our students do not lack the ability to study however much they may have suffered from a bad school education. The courses and syllabuses offered and the methods of teaching are not suitable for bringing a beginner to peak performance, to a stage in education that is compatible to his desired profession. Many teachers at university are incapable and unwilling to educate students and let them participate in their sphere of knowledge if they do not have the ideal aim of becoming a private lecturer, but intend instead to serve in some dynamically changing professional field.

The real reason for numerus clausus is therefore founded in the rejection of educational expansion in the universities by the universities' professors and lecturers. Shortage of space can be overcome and there are no problems involved in providing books and equipment for Arts subjects. According to the personnel plans of the Conference of Assistant Lecturers in the Federal Republic a rapid expansion of teaching staff would be possible without a decrease in quality and without great financial expense.

But then inaugurated lecturers and assistant lecturers would be a thing of the past. Assistant professors would have to be appointed on six-year contracts of service. And post graduate schools would have to be set up with students there receiving state grants. We need nothing more urgently than ten thousands positions annually where the graduate can concentrate on his chosen field of study free from material oppression and undignified dependence.

This would show that the lack of new blood in university teaching continually mentioned by the Council of Arts and Sciences and many other people is caused by the failure of the system to promote young blood and not in the lack of talent of the rising generation.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 24 October 1969)

MEDICINE

Liver complaints reach epidemic proportions

SIXTH HEPATIC CONGRESS AT BAD MERGENTHEIM



Municipal authorities at Bad Mergentheim, the town's spa management and the state insurance institute of Württemberg recently organised the sixth hepatic congress of social welfare doctors.

Professor Deinhardt of Chicago made an important contribution to the congress in this context. Experiments with ultrafilters have shown that the size of the virus must be under one fiftythousandth of a millimetre. The virus nature of *hepatitis* in humans was proved during the last war by experiments on volunteers. Professor Deinhardt though is the first person to succeed in transferring the agent from a human to a marmoset being used in his experiments.

He was able to follow the course of the complaint by examining the tissue of the liver under a microscope and by analysing biochemical samples. Now that he has an animal to experiment on work in this field can increase. The virus should therefore be isolated in the foreseeable future and it will be made visible under an electro-microscope. The time is now near when vaccines will be developed to prevent hepatitis together with drugs that will affect the agents of hepatitis in the same that penicillin and similar medicaments affect bacteria.

Another important contribution was the report by Dr Köhler on work at the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin. Researchers here were able to transfer hepatitis agents to marmosets via growths on the tissue of pigs' kidneys.

Tissue growths will probably enable researchers to breed the virus in future. This would be a preliminary stage to producing a vaccine. It was pointed out that chemical analyses of the blood of apes caught in the wild showed that many of the animals already had some sort of liver complaint. That complicates investigations but illnesses caused by transferring agents from humans can be differentiated from natural diseases.

Professor Demling of Erlangen warned that when delegates were examining the virus complaints already outlined they should not overlook changes in the liver caused by the bile duct system often with serious consequences. Cases of this type are normally caused by gallstones preventing the flow of bile and must be treated by surgery. But in many cases, perhaps as a consequence of a change in the chemical composition of the gallic acids caused by bacteria, the bile ducts are responsible for the complaint. There is a special form of cirrhosis of the liver called primary bilious cirrhosis in which antibodies are found in the place of the cellular components of the bile duct system. Characteristic for this is an active greeny brown liver with a greenish hue with a yellow strain together with serious metabolic troubles and an irritating desire to scratch that can be soothed today by prescribing a certain type of synthetic resin.

But inflammations of the liver should not always be ascribed to the hepatitus virus, said Dr Kröhl of Frankfurt. There are other types of inflammatory complaints of the liver where the structure of fine tissue varies greatly. The cause can be the body's own affected metabolic products, for example in inflammations of the large intestine and rheumatoid arthritis. But agents can also be from groups of fungi, bacteria or viruses.

Of general interest to the congress were the reports of Professor Käser of Basle on jaundice within the period of pregnancy and in women taking contraceptive pills. A large number of cases of jaundice in pregnant women are caused by the hepatitis virus. Thirty per cent of the patients then have miscarriages or give birth to premature or dead babies. Actual pregnancy jaundice disappears at the latest some days after the birth but it can recur in later pregnancies. The general condition of the patient is little affected and lasting damage is rare.

This is also true of those cases where jaundice occurs after the patient has taken a contraceptive pill. It has not yet been discovered if existing damage to the liver is aggravated by taking the Pill.

Professor Martini of Marburg told the congress of new developments in the field of hepatology. The discovery of the Australia antigen was worthy of particular mention. These are particles of the same size as viruses and have been found in patients with diseases of the blood, in mongoloids and sufferers from serum-hepatitis.

Progress has also been made in identifying the chemicals in gall pigment.

Of great general interest was the fact that researchers have been able to find a way to show the effect of alcohol on the liver in animals corresponding to the conditions of human consumption of alcohol. These experiments proved conclusively that alcohol harms the liver. Geographic investigations show that mortality from cirrhosis of the liver is greatest in those countries with a high consumption of alcohol. The danger is at its highest in those countries where wine is the favourite drink.

Dr Rettenmaier of Erlangen told the congress of an investigational method that had just been developed for body tissue and its application for the liver. Ultrasonic waves penetrate the tissue and are then reflected and absorbed. The time it takes for the sonic beam to be reflected is measured and scientists can then calculate the distance between the part of the body being examined and the source of the sound which is placed on the skin.

A change of only one centimetre diameter can be recorded as long as conditions are favourable. This leads to the discovery of gall-stones concealed from X-rays. Tumours in the liver can also be found. The energy beamed lies in the milliwatt sphere, far less then that of the ultrasonic machines formerly used in treatment. The new method brings no danger to the patient.

Professor Bauereisen, head of the physiological department at the University of Würzburg, spoke on the circulation of blood through the liver. He stated that one quarter of all the blood that the heart pumped out every minute passed through the liver. The liver receives seventy per cent of its blood from the portal vein. The other thirty per cent consists of arterial blood saturated in oxygen. The two supplies exert a mutual influence on each other.

Wannagat and Hermann gave the first report on the results of biochemical investigations into human gall liquids obtained directly from the gall bladder during a laparoscopy. It is interesting that the composition of the gall and the proportion of the substances it contains can give important clues to the state of the illness and can aid diagnosis.

Professor Bücher spoke of the work on the enzymes of liver cells done by his Institute of Physiological Chemistry in Munich. The functions of the liver cells are among the most complicated metabolic performances in the human organism. The cells have an extremely differentiated system of [illegible] built their various functions, similar to a varied diet with various ingredients serving different ends. Increasing research into the chemical functions of the cells will result in much new information in the next ten years.

When Professor Venzlaff of Göttingen spoke to the congress on the neuropsychiatric aspects of premature ageing, invalidity and mortality he was touching on an important problem of our time. These problems are becoming increasingly important as the age structure of our society becomes more and more biased towards the older age ranges. Premature ageing is caused by environmental influences as well as inherited factors. The recent past has furnished a tragic example of this. The results of conditions in concentration camps, imprisonment and deportation are making themselves felt today for the first time.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 28 October 1969)

New weapon in fight against leukaemia

After many months of trials Bayer, the chemical firm, are to bring out the leukaemia medicament L-Asparaginase under the trade name, Crasnitin.

The medicament has passed all its tests in experiments and hospital use and will now be used in the fight against certain forms of leukaemia, cancer of the blood.

At a symposium in the Elberfeld district of Wuppertal it was announced that usage of crasnitin would mean that the symptoms of fifty to seventy per cent of all acute lymphatic leukaemia would disappear at least for the time being.

Herr Silcher, a member of the board of directors, declared further that its side effects were more easily controllable than was the case with most of the medicaments used up till now in the fight against leukaemia.

But Silcher added that crasnitin was not an overall cure for the disease. It could be taken however that the new preparation was a scientific advance in the treatment of acute lymphatic leukaemia when used alone or combined with other medicaments.

At a press conference Silcher also announced that the near future would see another important Bayer product that would be used against chagas, a disease prevalent in South America.

The first results are also available on a newly developed chemical treatment known as Bay 5097 that will be used against generalised micro-micoses.

(DIE WELT, 29 October 1969)

FISCAL AFFAIRS

Another revaluation of the Mark is almost certain

DIE ZEIT
WOCHENZEITUNG
FÜR POLITIK, WIRTSCHAFT, HANDEL UND KULTUR

Courageous but not foolhardy was how Karl Schiller described revaluation of the Mark, which could make Federal Republic goods 9.3 per cent dearer for other countries and foreign produce 8.5 per cent cheaper for us.

In the eyes of his learned colleagues Professor Schiller was only carrying out the inevitable and that too late.

Now that they are freed of the burden of political responsibility these professors have developed far more ambitious aims.

They want to untie or cut completely the restraining bonds of the Bretton Woods system in which sterling, Marks, yen and francs are tied to the United States dollar.

The professors do not consider themselves utopian idealists. It is not only Karl Schiller who is among their eager, understanding audience. A prominent member of the Bundesbank which is so often accused of being conservative hangs on their every word, namely Otmar Enninger, a leading light among the world's currency experts. The suggestion which he made for the first time in August this year is known among experts as crawling peg.

This is a special compromise between fixed rates of exchange to the American dollar and free rates which are fixed by market trends. This system could rest upon an agreement of the country in question and the International Monetary Fund in which the country alters its parity to a certain yearly figure.

Emminger's idea is this: If a country should continually find itself with a balance of payments surplus because its prices are more stable than those of neighbouring countries then it can raise its rate of exchange compared to the dollar by a carefully calculated amounts month by month or quarter by quarter and it can complete a revaluation programme in easy stages.

The difficulty is that the several stages of this gradual revaluation must be measured very carefully into small instalments in order to rob speculators of the courage to cash in on a large scale.



Only now will Emminger's scheme disappear into the store cupboards. The whole World is glad that the Federal Republic has ended this floating Mark experiment and has returned to the Bretton Woods fold. The whole world is hoping that peace will return to the currency exchange front now that the price disparity between the Federal Republic, the second largest international trade nation, and the rest of the world has been abolished in one fell swoop by revaluation. It is by no means certain whether this peace will last or not.

The rules of the International Monetary Fund, the most senior financial organisation in the Western world, makes great demands on all members of which there are today 112.

These rules are intended to prevent the situation which led to the crippling of international trade and to economic stagnation between the two world wars. There were then currency relationships in which the only refuge was a flight into foreign exchange control.

The initiators of currency statutes, including Lord Keynes, did not fall prey to Utopian ideas of a unified world currency in order to do away with all the bother with exchange rates, re- and devaluation. What they started was a promising substitute solution which demanded of all countries involved a great deal of voluntary discipline.

Every country which ties its currency with a fixed parity to the dollar must keep in step economically speaking with the United States and other countries using the system if it is not to upset *international currency* harmony. Every little digression carries danger with it.

Every country, like Great Britain, which does not exercise enough discipline on its prices finds itself coping with a run on its international exchange.

For when fixed exchange rates are operating every internal inflation boomerangs back on the country in the form of a deficit in foreign trade. On the other hand countries like the Federal Republic which exercise strict discipline on price stability have to take into account a flood of foreign exchanges.

In both cases the equilibrium of international currency systems is upset. In both cases speculators have a field day on the whole system is put to a severe test and its very existence is threatened.

The founders of the world currency system foresaw all this in 1947. Into their system they built the possibility for a country which falls out of step to help itself to re-align its economy by means of re- or de-valuation. In contrast to his American associates John Maynard Keynes put great emphasis on this aspect of the scheme since he foresaw the difficulties with which the British would have to battle after the War.

This escape route of a change in parity has only been used to any significant extent by developing nations, and not by the large industrial nations which regard devaluation as an admission of economic or even national weakness and revaluation as judgement for the sin of fighting too hard for export markets.

In the case of a country experiencing a deficit in the balance of payments such as Great Britain a policy based exclusively on these trade figures would have led to deflation, with corresponding unemployment. In the case of a country running up a surplus such as the Federal Republic the answer would have been inflation. No country has been prepared to date to bear all the consequences of its situation, not even the United States which was the leading currency nation ran up a huge balance of payments deficit and flooded the world with dollars.

Countries experiencing a deficit obtained credit from countries with a surplus in order to plug the hole in their balance of payments so that they could continue their expansive economic policy.

A change in exchange rates has always been the last resort, and emergency brake used by Great Britain and France only after an onslaught of speculation severe economic weakness.

Before going this far they preferred to juggle with foreign exchanges and foreign trade. This began with the British currency *restrictions*. It continued with import restrictions and export subsidies in France and led finally to the Federal Republic's export taxes and import reliefs. In every case one thought was uppermost, namely that a politically self-confident and industrially highly developed country could not sujet itself to an anonymous currency system and in so doing give up its economic and financial sovereignty.

Hardly anyone believes that the large number ofindustrial countries will be ready to give up this national independance in their economic policy. This means that the British who have a long memory and have not forgotten the unemployment of the thirties will give precedence to a boom in future and threat prices less cautiously than people

In this country which has twice been hit by inflation the flag of stability is raised high. Karl Schiller has given economists in this country a slogan when he spoke of how the Federal would have a breathing space after revaluation. The reaction of the stock exchange was to say that another revaluation would most certainly come.

The reaction of economic experts is that measures must be found to take the political aspect away from revaluation and devaluation so that in future it becomes something self-explanatory. This can be achieved by several different ways.

Either exchange rates must be completely freed so that it can be considered whether an EEC under a unified leadership can link its various currencies together and only allow them to be free in relation to other currency blocks, particularly the United States. Otherwise a system would have to be found which would take care of every disparity in easy stages and relieve politicians and countries of a burden which has weighed them down for years.

Hartwig Meyer

(DIE ZEIT, 31 October 1969)

EEC agricultural system tries to cope with revalued Mark

It has not been possible for the EEC Council of Ministers to solve all the problems which revaluation of the Mark has brought for the Common Market agricultural system at one attempt.

But the present agreement shows that Bonn is not out to be a troublemaker in Europe. The new Bonn government is obviously prepared after six weeks to lower prices for agrarian produce in the Federal Republic.

This will be designated as a return to a common price level. It is inevitable since EEC agrarian prices are fixed in dollars.

Now that the Mark has been revalued 8.5 per cent against the dollar, prices for this country's agricultural produce are 8.5 per cent above the EEC norm, when calculated in Marks.

If this price incompatibility, as is now being planned for a short term, is equalised by subsidies and taxes at the border it would be a heavy blow for the Common Market.

It seems that this danger has been obviated. Federal Republic negotiators in Luxemburg demanded at first – as did the Farmers' Union – an indefinite system of price equalisation at the borders.

Now they have abandoned this idea, however.

The EEC Commission has proposed that some of the money to pay Federal Republic farmers should come from Common Market funds so that this country's government finds the lowering of prices more palatable.

So it could be argued that Bonn and Brussels are standing up for the idea of the Common Market and acting as its defender whereas the other capitals which do not feel overjoyed at Federal Republic farmers having a share in subsidies, could be reproached for lack of community spirit.

What is incomprehensible is how these countries can overlook the fact that agricultural surpluses are paid for out of EEC funds and therefore the Federal Republic pays its share, whereas these same Market members consider that a lowering of agricultural prices in this country, which would be for the benefit of all, are a strictly national affair and none of their business.

On this score we should put fellow members of the EEC under scrutiny.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 October 1969)

First reactions of Federal Republic economists to the up-valuing of the Mark have naturally not been of one accord.

It is, however, generally accepted that the new government acted wisely in tackling this problem immediately without beating about the bush.

Industrialists involved in production and export have reacted in different ways. Most consider the rate (8.5 per cent) high and those who are large exporters say that this figure is the absolute limit.

The Federal Republic Mechanical Engineering Union (VDMA) has stated that as this country's largest exporting industry engineering will be hit particularly heavily.

The industry has a twenty per cent share of the total exports from this country, which stand at 100,000 million Marks.

Textile machinery and printing and paper machines as well as machine tools, having an export quota of 45 per cent would attain a substantially higher proportion of the foreign market of between 60 and 80 per cent.

Revaluation hits industry's profits

It had not been possible to cover the export tax of four per cent completely in prices and pass on the whole of the burden to the consumer so the 8.5 per cent revaluation would lead to a real loss of proceeds.

The chemical industry has reacted similarly to the completion of revaluation. The chemical industry's union has stated: "The large companies which export 50 per cent or more of their produce must reckon with a cut in profits, since it is vital that they keep up the foreign trade, which they have taken so long to build up."

BASF's last company report was a clear indication of this. In all this country's chemical industry has an export quota of 37 per cent. It was particularly those branches of the industry which had fought hard to win foreign trade which were hit by the revaluation and the prior floating Mark.

The motor industry's union is of the opinion that revaluation which really came about on 29 September had made several individual types of car produced in this country dearer on foreign markets.

Alterations to prices of these cars would almost certainly hit exports from the Federal Republic.

But a decisive slump in purchases of our cars abroad was not expected since there was already a very heavy demand to be met.

The electronics industry had asked the government to do something about the uncertain state of currency exchange over a year ago, since this was having a detrimental effect on foreign trade.

This would only have been possible by means of an alteration to the exchange rate for the Mark, although this country's balance of payments was in a satisfactory state.

The electronics industry is reckoning on a drop of more than 500 million Marks annually in income as a result of revaluation.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 26 October 1969)

THE ECONOMY

Brandt's economic policy will follow the old

Those who bandied around the expression "change of power" when a Social Democrat was elected Federal Chancellor have been refuted by Willy Brandt's government statement.

Even that part of the government programme which is concerned with economics, finance and social welfare policy is typified by the spirit of continuity.

This does not mean, however, that the new government is looking at the many aspects of the situation from a new viewpoint and reconsidering some of the tried and tested, but maybe outdated methods.

Their basis remains as of old. Stability and growth, according to Willy Brandt, are the political aims of the new government as much as of the old and can only be achieved by a well-oiled economic order.

With regard to future finance policy there is the essential sentence in the government statement that the tax burden will not be raised above the 1969 figure.

Even means already in hand will not be touched by a confiscatory tax policy. But the new Federal government will probably set special conditions with regard to tax policy in order to build up greater funds.

The new government will make its mark far more in its social welfare policy in the next four years. But even in this sphere it will not venture far from the well-trod paths.

Let us consider first of all economic policy. Not much more needs to be said about revaluation. The necessity of this measure and the consequences of it are already well known. This process is too topical to fit into a middle term preview.

Suffice to say that Willy Brandt's government will follow up revaluation with an immediate economic and finance programme to try to bring about the vitally necessary stabilisation of this country's monetary situation in the face of a situation which could easily lead to stagnation.

This programme will deal firstly with much needed cooperation in concerted action between the central government and Federal states and other communities.

Then it will tackle the question of a further development of the world currency system.

Apart from this there are two other important points. Firstly a consultation with the Bundesbank about the new line which is being adopted in monetary and credit policy. This can only mean a relaxation of credit restrictions and an attempt to cut interest rates.

Secondly this immediate programme will deal with a gradual reorientation of supply on the domestic market, and this by means of funds resulting from finance policy.

Under this rubric might come various schemes. In fact the new Chancellor in this passage of his speech may have been pointing to many old tried and tested ideas, but also probably had several new political schemes in mind.

The economic policy of the future viewed over a moderate length of time will include the renowal of the cartel law, which Brandt spoke of in the government statement. But even in this there is nothing radically new and it is largely an idea based on old notions.

The Chancellor announced a stricter control on future mergers, which would be enforced by setting up an independent monopolies commission. This would be a far more satisfactory way of tackling concentrations of power on the economic market and would help to prevent abuses.

One thing which was lacking in this catalogue of ideas which have been dear to the heart of Professor Schiller for a long time is the abolition of resale price maintenance.

In this respect it seems likely that the smaller coalition partner, the FDP, was guiding Willy Brandt's hand as he wrote his speech.

Hand in hand with economic policy goes property policy. It has already been said that the new government will not touch current assets, or will at least await the findings of the commission for tax reform.

It is also well known that high on the list of measures to be enforced is a change of the 312 Mark law to a 624 Mark law, leaving employers more money free of tax and social welfare payments which can be used for the accumulation of wealth.

This is a clear refusal on the part of Chancellor Brandt to introduce a kind of forced saving scheme controlled by law in order to bring about a quicker amassing of wealth by Federal Republic employers.

This was one of those plans by means of which the previous Christian Democrat and Social Democrat coalition government hoped to bring about that desirable state of affairs, a widespread amassing of assets.

But as fas as this subject is concerned the last word will surely be spoken when the great tax reform has been debated.

Willy Brandt's government hopes that this can become law during the present legislative period.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 29 October 1969)

Who succeeds Karl Blessing?

After revaluation the new government has another duty to carry out of utmost importance for finance policy.

The government must find a new president for the Bundesbank to succeed Karl Blssing who has guided the fate of the issuing bank for twelve years.

Blessing is now 69 and looking forward to well-earned retirement at his home in the Black Forest. Twice, at the turn of the last two years, his period of office has been extended by the government.

Now the world famous and highly esteemed president of the issuing bank will step down and hand over his office of great responsibility to his successor.

Rumours are going the rounds as to who willstep into Blessing's shoes. Names are bandied about for a time and then forgotten while the people named remain silent or give denials.

Among the names that have been mentioned are State Secretary Arndt, Klasen and Guth, members of the board of the Deutsche Bank, Emminger and Irmler, members of the supervisory board of the Bundesbank, Bröker, president of the Hesse Central Bank and Poullain, president of the association of savings' banks.

Many of these are party members, others are independant. Some of them have leanings towards the SPD others towards the CDU. One or two of them are not in the good books of many an expert.

In selecting a man for this position the new government will be able to show its democratic side which it vaunts so much. It would suffice if as much independence were given him as was given to Blessing [illegible]

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 30 October 1969)

After almost four whole decades there is a Social Democrat in the highest position in this country's government, and this is for the first time in the Federal Republic.

Past and present Government economic statements

This immediately sets economists thinking about how the new administration might affect this country's economy.

An answer to their puzzling is not on hand at present even though the government statement has been delivered by the new Chancellor. We know from past experience that this inaugural speech can not and usually does not give a clear indication of what will happen throughout the legislative period in question.

But by looking at previous government statements it is possible to gauge certain tendencies common to all.

In 1949 the election battle was fought with the economic sphere being dominated by two themes. The first was the creation of optimum order within the economy and the second was relief of material needs after the ravages of the War.

The unemployment figures were ten per cent and the level of production was way below the most recent comparable pre-war year. So all parties were out to get the economy on a firm footing again, and normalise the situation.

The way to go about this caused much disagreement. With Adenauer elected Chancellor the question was which way to decide between the alternatives, planned economy and market economy.

Quite apart from this basic desicion which Adenauer claimed made a Grand Coalition impossible – it is amazing how times have changed since then – the whole economic programme of the first Federal Republic government was aimed at relieving material suffering.

This extensive programme dominated to a greater or lesser extent all government statements up till the end of the fifties.

One interesting parallel between 1949 and 1969 lies in the fact that in both years problems of foreign economic policy beset the country though of vastly differing kinds.

Twenty years ago sterling eas devalued and at that time the Federal Republic's foreign economic situation was in such a sorry state that a devaluation of the Mark by 26 per cent was unavoidable.

The government statement said: "Without taking this step our export trade would be so weak when competing against other countries' export markets that it would founder leaving our economic and social life at a low ebb."

The economic policy of the first legislative period was extraordinarily successful. It managed to put our export trade on its feet enabling our exporters to cope with the main rivals satisfactorily. If furthered economic growth. Within ten years gross national productivity rose by 113 per cent.

It must have been absolutely clear to the fourth Bundestag that as their government statement was read in November 1961 the initial rebuilding stage was over and that problems of coordination would come to the fore in the government's work.

As the exploitation of labour market reserves on hand increased the possible conflict of aims between economic growth and price stability became more easy to see and made immediate demands for increased coordination of economic policy.

In the government statement read on 29 November 1961 there was a demand for the machinery of economic policy to be expanded.

Normalisation of economic growth at the beginning of the sixties, as opposed to the previous decade, let structural problems come to light in more obvious forms and showed up the need for a more lively structural policy and regional economic system.

The most tricky structural problem was in the mining industry, which experienced great difficulties in adjusting itself to the new marketing requirements.

It was already possible to see in 1961 that balancing the Federal Republic budget would pose problems that had not been recognised in former years.

The days were gone when the main aim of economists and politicians was to effect a drop in the level of taxation.

The government statement in the year 1965 did not introduce much that was new in comparison with 1961. Chancellor Ludwig Erhard was able to say: "The post-war phase is over."

Structural problems were becoming more oppressive all the time and forced the Chancellor to say that the "pipes must be de-furred", that structural policy and regional plans for the economy, building projects and education and transport policies must be intensified.

The principle of social market economy which had been in use up until this time with great success no longer seemed to offer an adequate solution to problems on hand. At least this system was not put into practice.

Up until November 1966 the government statements issued at the beginning of a legislative period have always been much of a muchness as far as economic questions are concerned, in spite of various nice differences in details.

The great change-over came with the inception of the Grand Coalition in 1966. This was the first government statement in which the SPD had a say. It arose under the signs of a fast approaching recession and the grim picture of this country's financial situation at that time.

There were several expressions here which were new to a government manifesto such as "middle-term financial planning, investment programmes stretching over several years, controlled expansion, material for orientation and general taxation."

The first Federal Republic government statement under a Social Democratic Chancellor was made this year on 28 October.

It is marked out by a particularly broad programme. In manifold economic and social questions the only difference between this and previous speeches lies in a few nuances, but in the next few years these points may become all-important.

Brandt's government too will have as its aims the extension of prosperity over the nation, increasing liberty, stability and growth in the framework of an operable market economy.

The SPD's statement that the "Federal government flatly rejects all protectionistic tendencies in this country and abroad" marks off the party in 1969 firmly from 1949.

Uwe Jönck

(Industriekurier, 30 October 1969)

■ CONSUMER GOODS

Americans contend Scots' share of market

A new era is dawning for the throats of citizens of the Federal Republic — in advertising at least. We shall soon have the new whiskey age, spelt with an "e" because it is American whiskey.

In this new age people of this country are to develop a taste for the American "Seven Crown" whiskey and whisky, the cinderella of the spirits market here, will finally become popular.

Formerly there was a saying here that people often reach for the wrong bottle when they want a drink. They did not drink what in their opinion they ought to have drunk, whisky. According to public opinion polls cognac and whisky stand in first place in the social drinking stakes and have the most prestige.

Writers and producers always take care of the social standing of their heroes and give them plenty of whisky to drink. But consumers throw social prestige to the wind when the time for drinking comes. They prefer to drink what tastes good to them and that is mainly brandy or schnaps.

Pollsters found that one in three people here do not like whisky at all. The proportion is probably higher than that. Counting children and the elderly everybody in this country consumes 6.4 litres of spirits and only 0.2 litres of this is whisky.

This is now to change. Americans want to help our citizens out of the awkward situation where they praise highly a drink that they cannot stand. With Seagram's "Seven Crown" they are sending their best brand across the Atlantic to us.

The Lintas advertising agency has been entrusted with advertising the new whisky. The person in charge of advertising "Seven Crown" has come up with the slogan "A whisky that really tastes good". First victim of the new whiskey era is the accountant at Lintas, Jubertus Kress, who says, "Since I first tasted this whisky I drink a bottle a week."

"Seven Crown" is distilled from maize and has a great reputation. It is the most drunk whisky in the world. But up till now it was sold exclusively in America, where Scotch whisky has its greatest turnover by far. Last year Americans drank 94 million bottles of "Seven Crown". (The overall total for the Federal Republic was just thirteen million.) The second most popular brand sold less than half the "Seven Crown" total.

While American and Canadian whiskies are most popular in the States whisky in this country is automatically associated with Scotland. Imports from America and Canada were able to obtain only a small share of the market.

The leading brand on this country's market has long been "Vat 69", a genuine *Scotch whisky imported since 1949 by* Deinhard's via its subsidiary concern, Epikur. "Vat 69" reached its highpoint in 1965 when 1.8 million bottles were sold. According to the importer 1.25 million bottles were sold in 1968.

Hanns C. Wegeler, joint proprietor of Deinhard's announced in September that the market in the seventies would be cultivated by humorous advertising. But competitors "Johnny Walker", imported by Kupferburg, and "Black and White", imported by Henkell, have curbed the market for "Vat 69".

Henkells stated, "We reckon that Black and White will become the most popular brand." And that with a margin of over two million bottles. In the trade opinion differs — Johnny Walker is the leading brand. But dispute is idle. A whisky from Bingen on the Rhine certainly gains precedence in the Federal Republic today, "Racke Rauchzart".

Even "Racke Rauchzart" has yet to break the three million bottle barrier. But sales for a product unique on the whisky markets of the world are excellent. Since July 1968 six million bottles of Racke's Whisky-Soda have been sold.

Racke's success coupled with that of the mild brandies produced by Chantré and Mariacron show a peculiarity of people's palates in this country. People like only drinks that are mild. "Seven Crown" is now to become the "Chantré" of the whisky market. The Schneider importing company of Bingen extols "Seven Crown" as being milder than all other whiskies.

Lintas advertising agency of Hamburg could not help coming up with the right idea. Some important questions had already been answered. Last year competitors in the whisky trade clarified the great prestige and image of their product in the Federal Republic. The Divo-Institut, an opinion poll, was commissioned by French cognac exporters to find out what people here thought about spirits.



American competition in the liquor trade

(Photo: Helmuth Wesemann)

Cognac fares badly. It is noble and impressive but still a drink for old men. "Not a drink that a courting couple would drink."

Whisky has the same amount of prestige but more youthful image. The majority of whisky drinkers look impressive, efficient, aggressive, sporting and successful.

Lintas gained more information from statistics and surveys. They found out for example that whisky has a reputation for tasting harsh and fiery, and that people think of it as a drink that one must first become accustomed to and that it is a drink for men only.

In the campaign for a new whiskey age strategists at Lintas want to show that "Seven Crown" is completely different. The new whiskey age is romantic — only couples are allowed to sip it and a favourite place for their drinking is a moon-lit beach.

The slogan "Drink something mild together" is intended to scotch the myth that drinking whisky is a man's affair. "Men, no more prejudice, women can now drink whisky with you."

And if the mild whisky still tastes too much like Scotch there is the recommendation to dilute it. "Its unusually full aroma comes through in even the longest of long drinks."

It is indeed a feature of American whiskeys that they mix excellently. The success of "Seven Crown" in the United States had made one lemonade recipe popular — lemonade plus ice plus Seven Crown.

Consumers will hardly be troubled by the fact that this campaign is not so different from all the others. Cognac advertisements last year also announced a new age. But then it was a new epoch. "Mild" is also a word used by advertisers of Cognac but that has been shown to be successful ever since Chantré.

There are other similarities. The cognac campaign aims at what advertisers call the up-and-coming younger generation, successful dynamic types and of course all young people who *like to have* themselves included in one of these groups. Lintas aim in the same direction. Consumers under 35 gain prestige by drinking cognac or whisky.

Similarities cease when the advertising budget is taken into account. For their new epoch the cognac exporters spent five million francs. The new whiskey age was heralded in on a budget of only one million Marks. But for the whisky market more than one million is a record. Only leading brands normally spend so much.

Optimism reigns in the Schneider concern who import Seagram's products. Sales director Reichardt said, "Seven Crown has the makings of a great brand." And Lintas' aim in Hamburg is even more ambitious. They say that Seven Crown will become a leading brand on this country's spirits market.

Initial calculations by the importers are modest. The five-year plan for Seven Crown allows losses in the first two years. Trade will improve in the third year and in the fifth year at the latest there will be a fair profit. Aimed turnover in the fifth year is between 750,000 and a million bottles.

At Schneider's it was said that the company did not want to cut Scotch whisky from the market. After all they are the importers of "Haig".

But the Scots will have to fight for their place in the market. Mass attacks on the prestige drink market by the French and the Americans will have a great effect on them.

In the last two years American whiskeys have forced the Scottish share of this country's whisky market down to 84 per cent. And at east a part of Cognac's success must be to the detriment of whisky.

Simultaneous to the "Seven Crown" campaign "Vat 69" have started a campaign of their own, the 69 Scottish Jokes Campaign. There is a strong reminder of the mild whisky trend in the slogan, "You can taste Vat 69. Even when strongly diluted."

(DIE ZEIT, 31 October 1969)

Brewers fear for beer purity

Ancient documents tell us that four thousand years before Christ there were already twenty different kinds of beer.

It is also reported that kings and rulers of those times always kept watch to see that nothing went wrong in the production, sale and consumption of beer.

It is reported that Hamurabi, a king of Babylon, once detailed his own laws for the production and sale of beer. According to these barmaids would be thrown into the river if they added up the bill wrongly.

The Egyptians ascribed the invention of beer to their goddess Osiris. Under Rameses they had a brewers' association to prevent mistakes in brewing and retailing.

In Germany it was monks who first brewed beer and an excellent one it was too. In the mediaeval towns brewing rights were leased to the burghers. They formed guilds to ensure that everything would be in order.

The most important law connected with beer is the purity decree passed by William IV, Duke of Bavaria, in 1516, a decree that is still valid today. It was soon adopted by other German states and all breweries in the Federal Republic today still abide by it, as do breweries in Luxemburg and Switzerland.

This decree can claim to be the oldest law dealing with the production of food and drink still in force today. The decree says that beer can be brewed from nothing other than the natural products malt, hops, water and yeast.

There has recently been talk about whether the purity decree to protect beer drinkers is in danger. This is a reference to the trade with other countries connected with the Federal Republic in the European Economic Community. Rules for the brewing of beer are much more lax in many areas. It is even permitted for breweries to use maize and rice.

Beer in other countries can be treated with chemicals so that it lasts longer, its froth is increased or its so-called purity improved. The beer does indeed look more clear but it is no purer than other beers. In fact the opposite is the case.

In this country there is a bond of trust between brewers and beer drinkers which could be in danger if the purity decree were repealed. People still show alarm when talking of the many wine scandals that occurred some years ago and did the Federal Republic no good at all. One of the causes of the scandals was the laxity of the regulations governing the production of wine, another the increased laxity with which some wine-cellars had put these regulations into practice. It often meant that the finished product tasted like wine and that was all. Later trials revealed what the wine was actually made of.

Brewers too are worried about the reputation of their beer in this country. Beer is drunk in the Federal Republic more than any other drink and a lack of confidence in the brewer could do damage to his good relationship.

With eighty million hectolitres drunk the Federal Republic has about two thirds of the total consumption within the Common Market. The 200 breweries represent about eighty per cent of all breweries of Common Market countries.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 31 October 1969)

■ TRANSPORT

Munich's supertrain comes off the production line

In the presence of their president, Heinz Öftering, the Bundesbahn put their "most modern local train in the World" on show to the press. The train in question is the prototype of stock that will operate on Munich's city line (S-Bahn).

Before the end of this year the 3,300 horse power motor unit will be given thorough tests on Munich's suburban lines.

The exceptionally powerful motors on the three-coach multiple units will enable the train to average 44 miles per hour in service despite frequent stops at stations.

This train will put all comparable units in this and other countries in the shade.

Before the Olympic games in 1972 as many as 120 of these multiple units should be in service on the Munich S-Bahn lines.

In contrast to the city's underground railway which had done away with class distinctions, the Bundesbahn is adhering to first and second class compartments even on its new supertrains.

After this first unit has been completed two more trains will be put on show to the public, according to Bundesbahn president Öftering.

These two units will be in different colours from the first and it will be up to the citizens of Munich to choose which hue they would like to travel in in future.

The first unit is in grey livery with orange-red stripes. Not only is it bright and pleasing in its contours but it is full of hidden strength.

Every axle of the train is powered. With three coaches each with four axles that makes twelve motors to speed the citizens of Munich on their way.

In all, these motors develop about 3,300 brake horse power which is equivalent to 80 Volkswagen cars. The train can accelerate from a standing start to 40 mph in only seventeen seconds. It takes only a further twenty seconds to reach its top speed of 76 mph.

One special feature of the new Munich S-Bahn train is the way that the power is conducted to the motors. An electronic impulse conducting system which is specially designed to operate without any wastage will move the heavy carriages out of a station and permit quick acceleration without the slighest jolt to disturb passengers.

When the driver brakes the energy which is freed will be re-converted by this plant into electric current and directed back into the overhead cables.

This means that the new trains will be far less electricity consuming than units and locomotives which are already in service in the Federal Republic on other lines.

This in turn will mean that the running costs of the Olympic city's gleaming new S-Bahn trains will be far lower than any other equipment at present in service.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 31 October 1969)



Munich's supertrain (Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag)

Breakdown of noise problems

More than half of the adult population of this country (53 per cent to be exact) is sensitive to noise.

Four out of ten of them find noise penetrating into their homes. These figures were discovered by a survey of the Allensbach Institute.

In answer to the question: "Are things peaceful in your home, or are you sometimes bothered by noise?" 65 per cent of people questioned in 1960 said they had no noise problems.

Now the figure has dropped to 57 per cent.

One in three people say they sometimes suffer from extraneous noise. One in nine says that he is constantly pestered by excessive din.

The most common cause of bother comes from traffic noise, which is responsible for thirty per cent of complaints.

Howling babies and children at play claim eight per cent and noise from work sites was mentioned in four per cent of cases.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 October 1969)

MODERN LIVING

5 years of foreign-language broadcasts

Five years ago on 1 November the Study Group for Radio Stations (ARD) began daily programmes in Greek, Italian, Spanish and Turkish for foreigners working in this country. So far 200,000 hours have been broadcast in this programme, at a total cost of nine million Marks.

For some time ARD has made no broadcasts in Greek dealing with the activities of the Athens government. This was done because Kostas Tsatsaronis, an employee of Bavarian Radio, had his passport taken from him at Athens airport as he was about to board a plane returning to the Federal Republic after a business trip to Greece. He is still held against his will in Athens.

This incident is typical of the turn events take for radio stations broadcasting programmes overseas. Gerhard Bogner, head of programme planning, has coined the slogan, "We do not broadcast propaganda nor anti-propaganda." He and the 60 people on his staff are concerned with enlarging the view the million or so Italians, Turks, Greeks, Spaniards and Portuguese working in this country have of the Federal Republic.

The next political discussions as to whether a new broadcast is going to be started are under way. It is a fact that 300,000 Yugoslavs working in this country are eager to have radio and television programmes *in their own language*, as Bognor well knows. Then he becomes cautions and says things like, "The matter is being considered," or "We are examining the problem..."

The ambassador from the country concerned usually makes a call on the Federal Chancellor preceding broadcasts in the foreign language. Only the Yugoslavs have not done this so far. Dealings with them were friendly but they have become rather inflexible. They want to discuss not only the political independence of the broadcasts but also questions of language. Serbo-Croatian is not understood in all parts of Tito's Yugoslavia. The editor responsible, Erich Rotter from the Westdeutsche radio station in Cologne, continues to hazard the remark, "A decision will be made, we hope, at the beginning of next year."

The head of the Greek programme, Paul Bakojannis, has equipped himself with a pistol, and this with the agreement of the Munich police. He has been threatened so often recently with remarks from callers such as, "If you continue as you are you will be a dead man."

The radio station has received so far something like 10,000 letters from Greeks working in this country. These were "absolutely negative" in their comments on the Greek regime, according to Bakojannis. He adds, "Not five per cent of the 200,000 Greeks working in this country favour the dictatorial regime."

There has also been trouble in the Turkish programmes put out for the 250,000 Turks working in this country. Erich von Rotter says: "We have chosen our editors for their abilities and not for their political leanings. When the government in Ankara changed we were expected to find new people for our staff. We refuse to do this and were instantly called Communist."

The Spanish government did not at first show much interest in the broadcasts. Gerhard Bogner says, "Then we asked the gentlemen in the Spanish Embassy if they would like to speak to their fellow countrymen direct via our station. Immediately an attache from the Spanish Embassy tried to disseminate propaganda from Madrid over the wavelength.

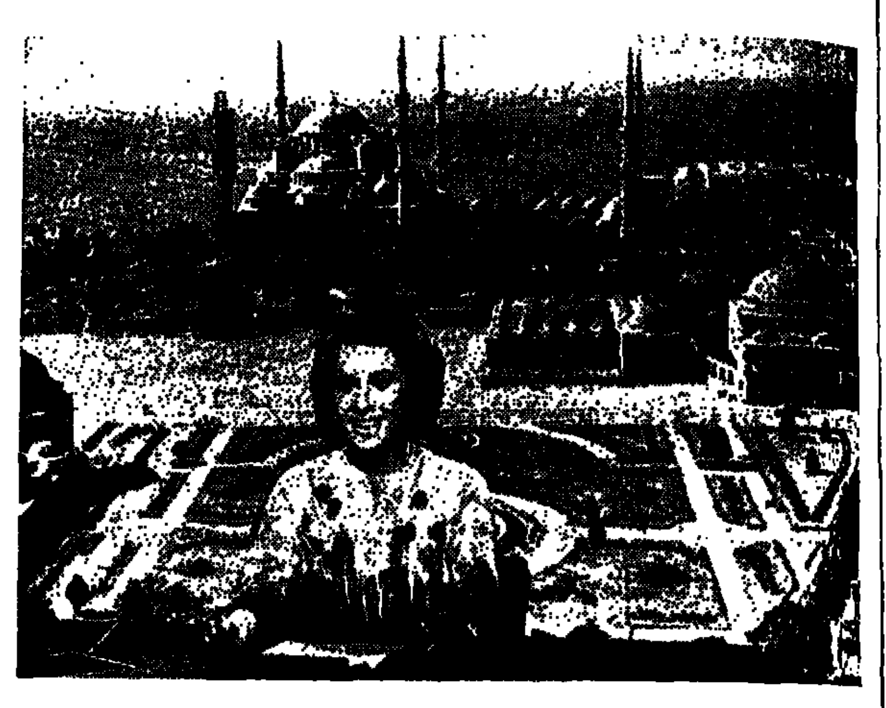
The Spaniards in this country are allergic to this. In more than 37,000 letters listeners have asked for "neutral information, not Spanish propaganda."

It is hoped in Munich that the official displeasure felt at the moment will soon evaporate.

The success of broadcasts in foreign languages has been so considerable that in the Ruhr it is no longer possible to have a works meeting after six in the evening. At this time foreign workers are listening in to the broadcasts.

In the Turkish broadcasts extracts from the Koran are read. The readings were taken very seriously and some Mohammedans fell exhausted on the factory floor. They have to fast for the whole of the day, as prescribed by the Prohpet. A Turkish mullah was invited to address his fellow countrymen on the radio.

(DIE WELT, 30 October 1969)



Zümrüd Uygurmen, the Turkish announcer on television relayed from this country (Photo: WDR)

Why not have a woman for the boss?

At the beginning there were only 25, but today there are more than 1,140 women listed as members of the Women Employers' Association (VvU). French hints helped establish the Association which at first was more laughed at than respected. Now it has become a professional association of consequence with many activities.

The Association's first aim is to make people understand the functions of women employers in the economic life of our society and to encourage people to recognise that function, particularly in self-governing organisations of the economy.

The Association also does much to give help and advice to its members, arranging for this end various seminars.

This year's main conference, held in Düsseldorf, discussed the theme, "The Woman Employer and Modern Management Patterns". This conference was a practical example of the Association's aims.

Dr Lilli Joens, since 1962 the president of the Association, underlined the economic factors that engage the VvU and pointed out the important point — more and more business and less management.

Lilli Joens has been directing the fifty year old business that had been run by her husband, now dead. She and all the other women employers link business to the same conclusions. They claim that as women they must put in much more energy to their work than their men colleagues in order to be successful. Women employers have not found support from their colleagues when they had to begin to assert themselves in the company of men.

But is this really grounds for surprise in a competitive economy? The VvU had made cooperation with male colleagues an important part of its programme in order to help women employers escape from isolation and take an active part in the solution of business tasks.

Furthermore a woman who is working as an industrialist should be an example for the younger generation and give sure proof that a woman is every bit as competent as a man.

For this reason daughters, step-daughters, nieces and grand-daughters of women employers are being welcomed with open arms into junior positions and in short making big business like a family concern.

In all there are 24,000 female employers in the Federal Republic excluding from consideration those firms with fewer than ten employees. They make up 12 per cent of all independent mployers and this percentage has been climbing for some years. About 4.5 per cent of these women belong to the VvU which from experience is generally thought to be the best figure.

In order to gain information about the personal and business situation of VvU

Industriekurier

members a questionnaire was sent out in March this year and covered 56.5 per cent of all members. Results showed that one third of these business women are married and the other two thirds are widows or spinsters. Of these 10.5 per cent are divorcees. 45.5 per cent are widows; this relatively high proportion of widows is immediately due to the age structure of VvU members. The average age of women employers who were considered in this survey is 54.5 years.

More than half of the members stated that they had a fairly good education and left with some kind of certificate. Only about one tenth did not pass any examinations and around 30 per cent passed the "Abitur" (school leaving certificate). 29 per cent stated that they had been to business school but one in six of the women said that she had started her work without any specific qualification.

The largest group of female employers (42.5 per cent) is in the processing industries. A slightly smaller group (38.1 per cent) is in trade and 19.4 per cent are in the service industries.

The most normal size of business is with between ten and 100 employees and only two per cent of VvU members have businesses with 500 to 1,000 workers or more.

(Industriekurier, 25 October 1969)

Match-making postman

The Bundespost's only professional match-maker, 65-year-old postman Karl Dühring from Malente-Gremsmühlen, has gone into retirement.

For many years he cycled almost every day into a forest up to a gnarled old oaktree more than 100 years old, climbed the ladder which was standing there and delivered a bundled of letters into a hole in the tree.

If you want to post a letter the address is: 2427 Dodau Forest, Bridegroom's oak. This "Marriage bureau" in operation for decades has been used by eligible bachelors and bachelorgirls all over the world.

The history of the marriage oak began on 2 July 1891. The daughter of Malente's chief forester married a chocolate manufacturer from Leipzig under the romatic oak.

All the newspapers carried pictures of the happy couple. This is how the tree



became a marriage bureau charging no fees. At the turn of the century the post office delivered its first letter to the bridegroom's oak.

Postmann Dühring can no longer remember the number of letters and postcards which he has delivered to his special address over the years. Often he has been met at the tree by people looking for a soul-mate. Quite a few young people have found their life-long partner with the help of the match-maker in the wood.

Now that Karl Dühring has retired it does not mean that the Bundespost will "close down" the tree and forget young lovers.

(DIE WELT, 4 November 1969)

SPORT

Changes at the top in Olympic committee

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Willi Daume, president of the Federal Republic Sport Federation (DSB) will not be a candidate at the next DSB national conference to be held on 21 and 22 March 1970. Daume stated this at the meeting of the DSB executive committee in Hanover.

The decision made recently in Duisburg to postpone the DSB meeting until 16 and 17 June was rejected. The DSB president justified this decision by saying, "We do not want to lose the impetus which we gained in Duisburg."

Daume will continue to organise DSB business until March next year.

Members of the executive committee agreed in Hanover to the suggestion that the DSB needs to strengthen its organisation on account of the extraordinary increase not only in tasks but in membership.

In order to deal with these matters Daume stated that the DSB had formed a reform commission which will work till 15 December this year under the leadership of Willi Weyer and discuss its findings in individual conferences with member groups.

Then the DSB executive committee will pass the changes in personnel which have already been predicted and hand these over to the sporting clubs in preparation for the national conference, at which they will be finalised and ratified.

Daume confirmed that the DSB already has a series of examples for the new structure or alternatively the personnel changes all of which are based on the idea that the DSB leadership should remain an honorary position whose powers would be increased by a headquarters administration.

Daume said that they would quickly come back to the offer made by the Federal government and political parties for partnership and support of independent gymnastics and sports movements. This month a member of the executive committee of the DSB is to hold an important conference with the Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Daume stated in connection with the necessary re-elections in the DSB that the Federation's executive committee had set up an election committee led by vice-president Dr Walter Wülfing.

Together with Herr Lepa, Herr von Richthofen and Herr Leyerzapf, who will not be putting themselves up as candidates for the national conference. This panel will work in conjunction with the member clubs to put forward suggestions for the staffing of key positions in the DSB.

Daume continued: "Willi Weyer's resignation was a blow for us." But he added that Weyer's candidature as DSB president was again being discussed. "There are no hard feelings between him and me."

Weyer's resignation in Duisburg was one of the most important themes of the Hanover meeting. Now Weyer has the chance to put his ideas into action at the head of the reform commission. "This is a job which excites me," he said in Hanover.

He continued: "We will exploit the elan and the impetus which we have now."

After Daume's declaration that he would give up leadership of the DSB in March 1970 in order to devote himself entirely to the Olympic organising committee, this country's national Olympic council and the International Olympic Committee the board has rejected the idea of a temporary resolution.



At the opening of the national conference, from the left Willi Weyer, Dr Walter Wülfing and Willi Daume (Photo: dpa)

This might have been in the nature of the nomination of a vice-president to the acting DSB president.

As Weyer stood by his decision taken in Duisburg Dr Wülfing, Dr Hübner, Dr Kregel and Heinz Lindner were at the ready. But the solution with Willi Daume is considered to be the best line of action.

Since Dr Wülfing, after thirteen years as vice president with Daume, will resign at the next national conference in Mainz the honorary president of the Federal Republic Rowing Association took over the leadership of the electoral committee which will make suggestions for staffing leading positions in the DSB.

Willi Weyer was unwilling to make any definite statement about his own candidature.

He said: "I will make a definite decision about this when the new structure of the DSB has finally been settled."

He stated clearly after the meeting: "There are no plans for nationalised sport in this country in the foreseeable future."

He continued: "We want to stick with the principle of partnership which we have held up till now."

And finally he stated: "At any rate the function as spokesman of the DSB must be recognised by all member clubs."

(DIE WELT, 3 November 1969)

Big shake-up in sporting affairs

This country's sport has begun to pull itself together and made the first move in this direction in Hanover recently.

Not only is Sports President Willi Daume the strong man, but so is Willi Weyer, who on 11 October in Duisburg dramatically threw open his position as President of the Federal Republic Sports Federation to all-comers.

What was denied him in Duisburg was granted him in Hanover. He has been appointed head of a commission for the reform of this country's sport, which will place before the Sports Bundestag on 20 and 21 March 1970 a plan for structural changes in the Federal Republic's sports associations.

The question is whether Willi Weyer can carry through his ideas and if he can even de-throne the pope of sport, Willi Daume.

This is the first sign of a silver lining on the storm clouds which hang over this country's sporting scene.

But let us make no mistake there is still a long way to go before we are ready for the Munich Olympics in 1972.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 3 November 1969)

Not just athletics at 1972 Munich Olympic Games

The 1972 Olympics in Munich at the new Oberwiesenfeld Stadium are to have their "Spielstrasse" after all.

This project which has often been discussed and not always positively was the central topic of a one and a half-day long meeting of the art council of the Olympic organising committee.

The costs, about four million Marks, have been agreed.

The basic idea of this whole scheme is to fulfil Pierre de Coubertin's idea of a cooperative effort between art and sport at the Olympic Games.

A preparatory report of the committee states: "Spectators (particularly the open and communicative youth) on the way to the sporting events and in the Stadium itself even during events and particularly in the evening hours should be confronted with a series of offers which in one way entertain them and stimulate their minds and also show them the complications of modern developments in art. And this should be done in an obvious, popular, playful and as far as possible gay manner."

The "Spielstrasse" will have three centres. In one of them there will be folklore exhibitions divided into small international groups, including pantomines, marionette and puppet theatres, all with sporting themes. There will also be audio-visual presentations. Furthermore there will be dancing, singing and music by international youth groups in which spectators will be invited to participate.

Apart from this there will be contemporary boulevard drama, live and on film, shadow plays, film shorts and documentaries. One third central feature is planned for the entrance road and promenade at the north of Oberwiesenfeld, where spectators will be shown features of the Olympics themselves with a modern dramatic improvisation and an international exhibition of sporting photos.

It is expected that more substantial plans will be made before the next meeting of the cultural committee on 12 December 1969.

On the plots of land mentioned above Olympic spectators will also be able to buy programmes, souvenirs, frankfurters and drinks. The idea of an Olympic Fairground does not seem too far-fetched. There will be no shooting galleries or ghost trains but there will be theatres, photo exhibitions and concerts. The Olympic fairground will be open till ten o'clock each evening.

There will be no police on hand, only "male hostesses" who can only help to keep the peace at the Games.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 October 1969)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10 —
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3 —
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.65
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4 40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30 —
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0 [illegible]
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0 50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2 50
El Salvador	C 0 30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0 30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft. 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.60
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0 25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d